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Tuesday, February 18, 1964
Magha 29, 1885 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session
(Third Lok Sabha)

सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, February 18, 1964/Magha 29, 1885 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Mr. Speaker: When the Speaker is bowing to the House, there ought not to be Members moving about. There ought to be some decorum.

Second Shipyard

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*150. **Shri N. R. Laskar:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 188 on the 26th November, 1963 regarding the Second Shipyard and state:

(a) the progress made so far towards the implementation of the scheme;

(b) whether examination of the project report submitted by the Japanese firm has since been completed; and

(c) if so, the main features of the project report?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). The Mitsubishi Team of experts and executives visited India in November last and held discussions with Government officials on matters relating to financial and technical collaboration for the Cochin Shipyard. At the end of these discussions it was proposed by the Japanese Team to hold further discussions in Tokyo to reach a settlement on the terms of collaboration on a date to be communicated by them. The date for discussions in Tokyo was not communicated till this morning. I got a message from the Mitsubishi just as I was coming to the House that the Indian team is now going to be invited to hold further discussions in Tokyo in the first week of April.

Shri N. R. Laskar: While answering a similar question last session, the hon. Minister stated categorically that a definite arrangement would be made between the Japanese and Indian teams by the end of December, 1963. I think he had some basis for making that statement. So, I would like to know why it did not materialise up till now.

Shri N. R. Laskar: We are hearing whether I made such a categorical statement, I do not remember, but so far as we are concerned, we have taken all possible steps, and we have also not lost the time that has elapsed during these months because the technical scrutiny of the report submitted by the Japanese team has been carried out. That had also to be examined, and the time has been utilised for that.

Shri N. R. Laskar: We are hearing all these answers always. Anyway, I would like to know whether any agreement has been arrived at between Japan and India so far as financial collaboration is concerned, that is

the percentage of share between Japan and India.

Shri Raj Bahadur: These are the various matters that have to be finalised.

Shri Warior: What are the main features of the project report, what are the items on which the Government of India has already agreed upon, and what are the items for which further negotiation is necessary?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That would be a very big question, because I will have to detail all the various factors in this particular matter, technical and financial, but they have proposed a certain phased programme or stages for the development of the shipyard, and the quantum of production that they propose to have for it, and all those matters have to be considered fully.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether Government is confident that ultimately there would be an agreement with the Japanese so far as this collaboration and other technical matters are concerned.

Shri Raj Bahadur: We hope so.

Production of Sugar

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*151. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Jedhe:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the sugar production has increased since the increase in sugar-cane prices was announced in the House on the 12th December, 1963;

(b) whether prices of cane for the next crop have been tentatively fixed in view of the past experience and if so, at what level; and

(c) the steps taken to create a buffer-stock of sugar?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The increase in production from 16th December upto 7th February during the season 1963-64 has been 0.72 lakh tonnes as compared to the production during the corresponding period last year.

(b) Not yet, Sir.

(c) The proposal is still under consideration and cannot obviously be taken up seriously until production considerably exceeds requirements.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि सरकार ने इस वर्ष चीनी का उत्पादन ३३ लाख टन होगा, इस प्रकार के अपने निर्धारित लक्ष्य की घोषणा की थी और उसके लिए उत्तर प्रदेश में गुड़ के ऊपर प्रतिबन्ध भी लगाया था तो क्या वर्ष की समाप्ति पर अन्तिम लक्ष्य तक पहुंचा जा सकेगा, यदि हां तो क्या उस प्रतिबन्ध को भी हटा दिया जायेगा ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: This target of 33 lakh tons was fixed and the quota for each State has also been allocated, that is the production that each State has to attain. Now, with regard to reaching the targets, in fact we adopted several measures, and that had a limited effect also, because it would be seen that the production on 7th February, 1964 has been 15.27 lakh tons, whereas the production on the corresponding date of 1963 was 13.23 lakh tons. As I have indicated on a previous occasion, it depends upon the

duration of the season and the level of gur prices. In spite of the ban imposed on gur movement, gur prices prevail at a high level and gur producers could pay much more than a factory could pay.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : जैसा कि इस प्रश्न के भाग "ख" के जवाब में बतलाया गया है कि अगली फसल के लिये गन्ने का क्या भाव रहेगा यह अभी तक निश्चय नहीं किया गया है, कृषि मंत्री सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह ने पिछले अधिवेशन में बतलाया था कि जनवरी में हम इस निश्चय पर पहुंच जायेंगे कि अगली फसल के लिये गन्ने का दाम निर्धारित करें तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कब तक इस बारे में अन्तिम निश्चय कर लिया जायेगा जिससे अगले साल के उत्पादन पर अच्छा असर पड़ सके ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: In fact it would be announced shortly, within a few days—cane prices for 1964-65.

Shri Daji: I would like to know whether the Government has any programme to do away with this shortage and how long shall we have to live with sugar shortage?

Shri A. M. Thomas: We have both short-term and long-term measures and it will take some time for any increase in agricultural production; there is inevitably some time-lag.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : बरफ गिर जाने के कारण खड़े हुए गन्ने में जो लाखों मन चीनी की कमी आ गयी है उस चीनी को सरकार कहां से इम्पोर्ट कर के पूरा करेगी ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: No, certainly not. Why should we import? We want to export.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : केन्द्र ने कोल्हू पर प्रतिबन्ध नहीं लगाया, उत्तर प्रदेश में गुड़ पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया गया, करनाल जिले में कोई कोल्हू चलने नहीं दिया जा रहा है, लोगों की ईख सूखने लग रही है और जहां से गन्ना आ नहीं सकता वहां कोल्हू चलने नहीं दिया जा रहा है, ऐसी परिस्थिति में भविष्य में क्या लोग गन्ना पैदा कर सकेंगे ?

Shri Shinde: Raising cane production will not be adversely affected because of these restrictions.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपना जवाब मंत्री महोदय से हिन्दी में चाहूंगा ।

Mr. Speaker: Can he say that in Hindi?

श्री शिन्दे : हिन्दी में मैं बतला नहीं सकूंगा ।

Shri A. P. Sharma: Is there any complaint from Bihar Government about short supply of sugar and if so how do Government propose to meet it?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Most of the State Governments have been applying for additional quotas but we have to work within availability and it is not possible to accede to all these demands.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Is Government confident that with the present crushing speed, the target will be achieved? Has any survey been made to ascertain how much cane is still left for crushing?

Shri A. M. Thomas: This question has been answered by my senior colleague the other day and I have nothing to add to that.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: How long will the crushing period last and what is expected to be the production during that period?

Shri A. M. Thomas: This question has been answered on a previous occasion.

Shri Biswanath Roy: In view of the present position in respect of gur and sugar, may I know whether the announcement regarding increased cane price has proved effective and if so, how far cane has been diverted from gur to sugar factories?

Shri A. M. Thomas: There has been this rule 125(b) and later on the Essential Commodities Act to regulate the supplies between khandsari, gur and sugar manufacturers. But it had not yielded substantial results. It is only with the imposition of the ban on the import and export of gur from producing areas, there has been some visible effect. Otherwise, the price of gur would have prevailed at a higher rate so that they could pay much more for cane than could the sugar factories pay.

Shri Himatsingka: Will the Government arrange increased irrigation facilities, and would not then the quantity and quality of cane improve?

Shri Shinde: Definitely; with expanded irrigation facilities, the quality would improve.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि कारखानों की चीनी पैदा करने की ताकत बढ़ा कर चीनी के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने की योजना के अनुसार सरकार ने कारखानों की ताकत पांच लाख टन ज्यादा बढ़ाने के लिये जो कमेटी बिठाई है, क्या उसकी रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो गई है।

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to expansion, we have more or less come to some tentative decisions. With regard to setting up of new sugar factories a decision will be taken within a few days, within two or three weeks' time, and then we will be able to announce, with regard to the additional capacity of five lakhs tons, and about the expansion as well as the setting up of new factories. That will be announced within a month or two.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : शूगरकेन के रेट बढ़ाने से पहले कितना गन्ना कम था और रेट बढ़ाने के बाद कितना गन्ना ज्यादा आया जिस से जितनी चीनी कम थी वह पूरी हो गई ?

Shri Shinde: The forecast of sugarcane crop which has been available recently indicates that there is some increase in the acreage of sugarcane, but it cannot be said that they were due to these prices.

Shri Warior: How do the Government account for the fact that when sugar is available without much difficulty in certain parts of the country like Delhi, it is not at all available in South India so that the prices of jaggery have also gone up?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The assumption of the hon. Member is not correct. With regard to Delhi, the hon. Member would recall that even during the last session there were complaints of short supply. In fact, Delhi being the capital of India and since so many persons come here both from inside the country as well as from outside, we have to take special care of Delhi.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धांती : ग्रामीण जनता में गुड़ की बड़ी भारी खपत है यह सरकार खूब जानती है तो सरकार ने चीनी की रक्षा के लिये गुड़ पर जो प्रतिबन्ध लगाया हुआ है, क्या वह उस प्रतिबन्ध को हटाने के बारे में विचार कर रही है ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: No, Sir. We are not thinking of removing the ban at all.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : तो देहाती लोग क्या खायेंगे ?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. What is this? He suddenly shoots up without giving me any notice.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : देहाती लोग क्या खायेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस वक्त तो सब की जरूरत है ।

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: In view of the acute shortage of sugar and also in order to increase the buffer-stock of sugar, may I know why since 1960 licences for co-operative sugar factories have not been given? Otherwise, the sugar production would have gone up two-fold?

Shri A. M. Thomas: In regard to licensing, I have already given an answer. At sometime, there was a glut and then temporarily the licensing was stopped. We have again resumed this licensing. There are about 200 applications. It will necessarily take some time to process these applications, and I think we would be in a position to make the necessary announcement within a month.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Swaran Singh): If I may add, the present shortage of sugar is not on account of the lack of capacity of sugar mills but on account of the fact that the sugar mills are not getting enough of sugarcane.

श्री प० ला० बाल्पाल: क्या खाद्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि यह कहां तक सही है कि राजस्थान की गंगानगर शूगर मिल में उत्पादन में कमी इस लिये हुई है कि किसानों ने गन्ना नहीं दिया क्योंकि उनको शहर के लोगों के बराबर चीनी नहीं दी गई है ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: That does not arise from this question.

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह): यह ठीक है कि राजस्थान में गुड़ की कीमत ज्यादा रही है और उनकी मिल को उतना गन्ना नहीं मिला है जितना मिलना चाहिये था ।

Agricultural Production

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*152. { **Shri Hem Raj:**
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 490 on the 10th December, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the Agricultural Research Review Team has since submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the main findings and recommendations of the Committee?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shinde): (a) and (b). The Team have not yet submitted their report.

Shri Hem Raj: May I know whether any target date has been fixed for the submission of the report and the number of States which this team has visited?

Shri Shinde: There is some broad indication that they are expected to submit the report by the end of March, 1964. The team has visited a number of institutions and research centres in India covering most of the States.

Shri Hem Raj: In view of the fact that there is so much of shortage of food in the country, may I know whether the Government will try to expedite this matter?

Shri Shinde: Research is very important from the point of view of increasing the production, but to expedite this committee's report will have nothing to do directly as far the current decisions are concerned. As I have already said, the report is likely to be submitted very early—next month or so.

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: May I know the terms of reference of the committee?

Shri Shinde: The terms of reference are quite extensive.

Mr. Speaker: If they are extensive, they may be laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2313/64].

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस टीम के टर्म्ज आफ रेफरेंस विभिन्न प्रकार के अनाजों के बारे में हैं अथवा कुछ विशेष कृषि उपजों के बारे में हैं और क्या उन में शूगर अथवा गन्ना भी शामिल है या नहीं ।

Shri Shinde: The committee is expected to look into the coordination of research activities in India and the research activities as we know, cover most of the agricultural commodities.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का पूरा उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि चीनी भी उस में शामिल है या नहीं ।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : जी हां, उस में गन्ना भी है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या सरकार ने विभिन्न स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के विशेषज्ञों को इस विषय में इस टीम की मदद करने के लिये निर्देश दिया है कि किस स्टेट में किस तरह की जमीन है और उस में किस तरह की उपज होती है आदि ?

Shri Shinde: The committee is expected to consult all the experts and agronomists throughout India. The question of coordination of research of soil mechanism is one of the important problems which the committee is expected to look into.

Shrimati Sarojini Mahishi: May I know whether this committee is the first of its kind appointed for coordinating research activities in the country during the last 15 years?

Shri A. M. Thomas: No, Sir; 2 previous committees also have worked on the same problem.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether this committee has also been going into the question of soil erosion and other matters that relate to the fertility of the soil?

Shri Shinde: The committee is not supposed directly to examine these problems.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस कमेटी में कोई ऐसा व्यक्ति भी है जो कि प्रत्यक्ष खेती करने वाला हो ।

Shri Shinde: The committee is headed by an eminent expert. On the committee, there are experts from foreign countries as well as from India.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether this committee has submitted any interim report and whether this committee is also trying to coordinate research activities on soil mechanism?

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to this, what my colleague has stated about the committee it has been appointed only on 31st October, 1963 and it is expected to submit its report by March, 1964. With regard to the other fact, since you have ordered the placing on the Table the terms of reference, all these things can be found there.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: May I know if non-officials and farmers' representatives are there on the committee?

Mr. Speaker: It has been covered.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: In view of the reply given by the Minister of State, may I know whether the recommendations given by the other two committees appointed previously are implemented or not?

Shri A. M. Thomas: One committee was appointed in 1951 and the other committee in 1959. They were also Indo-American teams. Their recommendations were taken into consideration and necessary measures were taken.

Mr. Speaker: Shrimati Yashoda Reddy.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: I wanted to put more or less the same question, which has been just answered.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Sugar Quota for U.P.

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*153. { **Shri Vishram Prasad:**
Shri R. G. Dubey:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that U.P. is not allotted adequate quota of sugar by the Centre; and

(b) the basis of allocation of sugar for the different States?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shinde): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Monthly quotas of sugar have been fixed having regard to availability of sugar and the quantities of sugar actually lifted by the States from factories during the last 6 months of the previous control which lasted from July, 1958 to September, 1961.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : जो शूगर का कोटा उत्तर प्रदेश के लिये एलाट किया गया है उसेमें कहां तक उत्तर प्रदेश की कमी का ध्यान रखा गया है ?

Shri Shinde: As has been already explained in the reply, the quotas have been fixed on the quantities which were lifted by the respective States during the last six months of the control period. At that time the supply position was not so tight; it was quite easy and the States were in a position to demand as much as they needed. On that basis the present quotas are being fixed. But, as is known, at present the sugar supply position is quite tight and every State is demanding a higher quota with the result that it is not possible to provide sugar according to the demands of each State.

श्री बड़े : क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में शक्कर के लिये दीवाली के मौके पर कुछ पार्टियों ने सत्याग्रह किया था ? क्या यह भी सच है कि गुजरात से मध्य प्रदेश को कम कोटा दिया जाता है जबकि मध्य प्रदेश की पापुलेशन ज्यादा बढ़ी है ? इसकी तरफ शासन ध्यान दे कर उसका कोटा बढ़ाने की कोशिश क्यों नहीं करता है या क्यों नहीं की है ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): Madhya Pradesh has been given 12,000 tons and Gujarat 21,000 tons. These quotas cannot be increased now.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मेरा एक निवेदन है—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जायें ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मेरी प्रार्थना आप सुन लें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ठहर जायें ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं ठहर जाऊंगा लेकिन मेरी प्रार्थना सुन लें । हिन्दी के प्रश्नों के उत्तर भी अंग्रेजी में दिये जाते हैं जबकि सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह जी हिन्दी बहुत अच्छी तरह जानते हैं और वह इस वक्त यहां बैठे हुए भी हैं । इसका मतलब तो यह हुआ कि हम इसे बिल्कुल चलने ही नहीं देना चाहते हैं ।

श्री बड़े : मेरे हिन्दी के प्रश्न को वह समझे नहीं हैं ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : प्रश्नों को वह समझ लेते हैं लेकिन उनका वह हिन्दी में उत्तर क्यों नहीं देते हैं ?

Shri Kapur Singh: I would like to know whether the Government invariably make adequate extra allocations of sugar to States whenever

there is an important by-election going on such as the one in Patti in the Amritsar District of Punjab?

Shri A. M. Thomas: We are not making allocations on that basis.

Shri R. G. Dube: May I know whether the Government in allotting the quota for various States take into consideration the contribution of the respective States by way of production of sugar and also the population of the State?

Shri A. M. Thomas: No, Sir; if that is taken into consideration Uttar Pradesh should get all its requirements.

श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : राजस्थान को अक्तूबर और नवम्बर मास में कोई स्पेशल कोटा क्या दिया गया था, यदि हां, तो कितना दिया गया था ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Yes, Sir; special quotas have been given in the last two months and also this month in the following order: Rajasthan—1,000 tons, Bihar—1,000 tons, Uttar Pradesh—1,500 tons, Andhra Pradesh—1,000 tons, Maharashtra—1,000 tons.

Mr. Speaker: He asked only about Rajasthan.

Shri A. M. Thomas: To Rajasthan we have given 1,000 tons.

श्री कमल नयन बजाज : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि मिनिस्टर साहब अभी आचार्य विनोबा भावे से मिले थे, यदि हां, तो उनकी बातचीत से क्या कुछ ऐसा असर गवर्नमेंट की नीति पर पड़ सकता है कि शक्कर की डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन और प्रोडक्शन के ऊपर कोई प्रभाव पड़े ? क्या वह इस विषय में कोई जानकारी दे सकते हैं ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह): जी हां, मैं आचार्य विनोबा भावे से मिला था क्योंकि वह परेशान थे इस बात से कि शायद गुड़ वालों को उत्तर प्रदेश में मुनासिब कीमत नहीं मिलती हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि जो बातें मैंने उनको अर्ज कीं उन बातों से उन्हें तसल्ली हुई कि उत्तर प्रदेश के किसानों को आजकल गन्ने की कीमत जब वह गुड़ बनाने में काम में आता है कुछ ज्यादा मिलती है और कुछ ज्यादा आमदनी होती है इस मुकाबले में कि काश्तकार अपना गन्ना मिलों को दे ।

AVRO-748 for I.A.C.

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*154. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Dr. U. Misra:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 50 on the 19th November, 1963 and state the decision that has since been arrived at regarding the number of Avro-748 aircraft to be purchased by the Indian Airlines Corporation from the aircraft manufacturing depot at Kanpur?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin): The Indian Airlines Corporation have not yet completed assessment of their requirements of Avro-748 aircraft.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जब यह सरकार कोआप्रेटिव्ज में विश्वास करती है तो लांग प्रोसीजर करने से क्या फायदा है, ट्रांसपोर्ट डिपार्टमेंट को ही वह फैक्ट्री क्यों नहीं सौंप दी जाती है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो बिल्कुल दूसरा सवाल हो गया । पहले तो खरीदने लगे थे, लेकिन अब सौंपने लगे हैं ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अच्छा मैं दूसरा सवाल करता हूं । यह काम कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा ।

श्री मुहीउद्दीन : हवाई जहाजों की खरीद का तो एक मुस्सलसल मसला रहता है। कोई एक वक्त पर तस्फिया नहीं हो सकता है—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कभी पूरा नहीं होगा, चलता ही रहेगा।

श्री यशपालसिंह : अभी तक कितने हो चुके हैं ?

श्री मुहीउद्दीन : अभी तो कार्पोरेशन ने कहा है कि कम-अज-कम एक हवाई जहाज उनको दे दिया जाए ताकि पायलट्स की ट्रेनिंग हो जाए और साथ ही साथ पसेंजर्ज को लाने और ले जाने में क्या परेशानियां होती हैं, उसका तजुर्बा भी हो जाए। मुझे उम्मीद है कि एक हवाई जहाज तो हम इस्तेमाल करेंगे। उसके अलावा और कितने हमें चाहियें इसका तस्फिया उम्मीद है कि जल्दी ही हो जायगा।

Shri Ranga: How is it that the Indian Airlines have taken such a long time to come to the decision that these planes are good enough for them to be purchased? May I also know how long they are going to take to come to the other decision as to how many they are going to purchase and when?

Shri Mohiuddin: I think there is some misunderstanding about the assessment which is under question. The Indian Airlines Corporation, after examining the specifications, had given preference to 748 series two the production of which began only, I think, in 1963. So, it is not a long time over which the Corporation has taken its decision. The 748 series two is being produced—I do not know the number; that is with the Defence Ministry—and I think it will not take long time before they decide how many they will purchase.

श्री शशिरंजन : मैं एक अर्ज करना चाहता हूं जितने मसले यहां रखे जाते हैं या जितने सवाल यहां पूछ जाते हैं उन सब के बारे में कह दिया जाता है कि इन दी नीअर फ्यूचर में यह काम हो जायगा या विचार हो रहा है। क्या इनको कोई निदेश जारी नहीं है कि ये कोई निश्चित समय बतातें कि फलां वक्त तक यह हो जायगा क्योंकि बिना समय या तिथि निर्धारित किये हुए कोई काम खत्म ही नहीं हो सकता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सरकार आपकी पार्टी की है और आप अपने आप उसको क्यों नहीं . . .

Shri Tyagi: Government itself is a continuous process.

Shri Raj Bahadur: We have just introduced the Carvelles. We have to study the traffic pattern as it emerges now. We have to assess our requirements on the basis of that traffic and we have to undertake such purchases which prove ultimately to be beneficial and economic in the interest of successful and efficient running of the Indian Airlines Corporation. About Avro 748 we have said that we are going to have series No. 2. The exact number also was indicated at one stage. But has to be on the basis of traffic returns. We cannot at any time say that this is going to be the permanent requirement. We have got to assess the traffic pattern from time to time.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : एक हवाई जहाज कितनी कीमत का होगा और क्या वह फारेन हवाई जहाज के मुकाबले में कुछ चीपर पड़ेगा या कास्टली पड़ेगा?

श्री मुहीउद्दीन : हवाई जहाज की कीमत का तो अभी कोई अंदाजा नहीं है क्योंकि बनाने वालों ने अभी आखिरी कीमत नहीं बताई है।

Shri Joachim Alva: What the hon. Minister says is all true. But I want to know why the Indian Airlines Corporation did not give the idea for the Indian production. The idea of having Indian production should

have gripped the mind of the Indian Airlines authorities all the time.

Shri Mohiuddin: This 748 programme was, in the first instance, finalised in consultation with the I.A.C. Some representatives of the I.A.C. were also there on the Committee when the programme was finalised.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: After having heard the senior Minister, is the House to understand that the Government is having second-thought as to whether they should go in for Avro-748 at all or is that only the number is under consideration?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Only the number is under consideration. There is no second-thought about the choice.

Agricultural Production Board

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*157. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri P. K. Ghosh:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of meetings of the Agricultural Production Board held since December 1963;

(b) the principal recommendations made by the Board; and

(c) when they are going to be implemented?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shinde): (a) In all, threee meetings have so far been held, one each in November, 1963, December, 1963 and January, 1964.

(b) and (c): The Agriculture Production Board has not made any specific recommendations as such but has considered the problems affecting agricultural production and has emphasised to the States the need for:

(i) fuller utilisation of funds allocated for agricultural production programmes;

(ii) fuller utilisation of irrigation potential created by major and medium irrigation schemes;

(iii) administrative arrangements for ensuring expeditious implementation of agricultural production programmes;

(iv) programmes for intensive cultivation of crops;

(v) adequate supplies of cement and iron and steel for agricultural purposes; and

(vi) adequate and timely supply of agricultural credit.

These matters were further discussed in detail with Chief Ministers and other Ministers of the States at four Regional meetings.

The State Governments are taking necessary action to accelerate the progress of agricultural production programmes.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या इस बोर्ड ने कोई ऐसी सिफारिश की है कि शार्टेज का सबसे बड़ा कारण यह है कि किसानों से आधे दामों पर अनाज खरीद कर मुनाफाखोर दुगुने दामों पर बेच रहे हैं। और क्या इस तरह की भी कोई सिफारिश की गई है कि यह मुनाफाखोरी कैसे खत्म हो सकती है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह): मैं माननीय सदस्य को यह बतला देना चाहता हूं कि यह बोर्ड सिफारिश करने के लिये नहीं कायम हुआ, बल्कि फैसले करके उन पर अमल करने के लिये कायम हुआ है। इसमें मुख्तलिफ मिनिस्ट्रीज के नुमाइन्दे मौजूद हैं और जो फैसला होता है उस पर अमल किया जाता है। यह जो कीमतों का सवाल है वह एक बड़ा सवाल है। उस पर गवनमेंट ने काफी विचार किया है और बीच की किसी पालिसी पर हमें अमल करना होगा, जिससे काश्तकार को मुनासिब कीमत मिल सके और कन्ज्यूमर से भी बहुत ज्यादा दाम वसूल न किये जायें।

श्री यशपाल सिंह: जो प्राइस स्टैबि लाइजेशन बोर्ड सरकार बनाने जा रही थी उसके मुताल्लिक सरकार कब तक फाइनल डिसीजन ले लेगी।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह: यह महसूस किया गया था कि मिनिस्ट्री खुद इस काम को करे, इसलिये बोर्ड कायम करने की बहुत ज्यादा जरूरत महसूस नहीं हुई।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद: अभी मंत्री जीने बतलाया कि बोर्ड ने इरिगेशन पोटेन्शलिटीज के बारे में रिकमेन्डशन्स दी हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि ट्यूब वल से पूरी सिंचाई तो की गई लेकिन उसके चार्जेज जो किसानों से ज्यादा वसूल हुए हैं उसके बारे में गवर्नमेंट का क्या विचार है कि कैसे इस प्राब्लेम को वह साल्व करे।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह: इन दोनों समस्याओं पर काफी विचार हुआ है, और प्रान्तीय सरकारों ने इस बात पर खास तवज्जह दी है और उससे पहले के मुकाबले में कुछ बेहतरी भी हुई है। कुछ इम्प्रूवमेंट हुआ है।

Shri Kapur Singh: Has this Board taken note of the growing realisation by the intelligent world opinion that absolute ownership of farms by the farmers is a *sine qua non* for the maintenance of high level agricultural production, and if so, what have they to suggest about this matter?

Mr. Speaker: I suppose that it is a pretty wide matter to be covered in answer to a question.

Shri Swaran Singh: I do not know what particular note could be taken of that feling which is voiced by the hon. Member and which might be shared by others also, but I would like to add that there is no unanimity of opinion about that assertion.

श्री काशीराम गुप्त: क्या इस बोर्ड ने इस बात पर भी विचार किया है कि जिन क्षेत्रों में कुंओं से सिंचाई होती है उनमें ग्राम विद्युत् योजना को जल्दी से जल्दी पहुंचाया जाय जिससे वहां उत्पादन पूरी तौर से बढ़ सके?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह: जी हां, इस पर गौर किया गया है।

श्री गुलशन: मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या इस बोर्ड की नोटिस में यह बात भी आई है कि सर्दी के कारण जो फसलें मारी गई हैं और उनसे जो अनाज कम पैदा होगा उस घाटे को पूरा करने की आवश्यकता है और क्या उस पर विचार करने की कोई बात है।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह: जी हां, इस पर प्रान्तीय सरकारें विचार करेंगी।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द: मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या बोर्ड की तरफ से कभी कोई सिफारिश की गई है कि जहां नहरों के कारण सैलाब आ गया है और बोने योग्य भूमि बिल्कुल कृषि के लायक नहीं रही वहां उस सैलाब को दूर करन का प्रयत्न किया जाय।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : इस पर अभी तक बोर्ड में खास जिक्र नहीं हुआ। लेकिन इरिगेशन ऐंड पावर मिनिस्ट्री और प्रान्तीय सरकारों के महकमे इस बात के मुताल्लिक पूरी जांच कर रहे हैं।

Shri Warior: May I know whether the question of the water cess and the improvement tax which have always come as an impediment in the way of the farmers utilising the water for irrigation has also been taken into consideration by the Board?

Shri Swaran Singh: I do not think that the level of water cess that is chargeable has come in the way of utilisation of the irrigation facilities. It is a fact, however, that when any new areas are brought under wet cultivation, particularly under canal irrigation, the farmer takes some time before he gets adjusted to that.

श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : क्या मैं मंत्री जी से जान सकता हूं कि आपका बोर्ड इस बात पर भी विचार कर रहा है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरा कोई बोर्ड नहीं है, मेरा नाम आप साथ में न लीजिये।

श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : जो अनाज २० रु० से ३० रु० मन हो गया है उसको कम करने के लिये यह बोर्ड क्या विचार कर रहा है ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : जी हां, यह सवाल जरूर है कि गेहूं के भाव इन दिनों बहुत बढ़े हैं। लेकिन मैं कह देना चाहता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट स्टाक में से बड़ी भारी मेकदार में आज कल बहुत मुनासिब कीमत पर गल्ला लोगों को दिया जाता है और पिछले तकरीबन एक महीने में साढ़े चार लाख टन के करीब गल्ला गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से बहुत कम कीमत पर दिया गया। यह ठीक है कि आज गन्दम के बाजार भाव बहुत ऊंचे हैं, लेकिन यह जो ज्यादा मेकदार में हम गल्ला दे रहे हैं उससे लाखों खाने वालों को बहुत सुविधा मिल जायेगी।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: In view of the fact that 4½ lakh tons of wheat have been released, how is it that in spite of such a big release, the prices rule so high?

Shri Swaran Singh: The reason why the prices of certain varieties of indigenous wheat are not coming down at the moment is the shortage of those varieties, and consumer preference with regard to certain indigenous varieties. But I have a feeling that this is now being got over. 4½ lakh tons are a very sizeable quantity. The actual transactions that take place at the higher level of the prevailing market quotations and the actual quantities involved are not large.

Shri Tyagi: Has this Board been able to make a village-wise survey of the requirements of the agriculturists and the potentialities of additional production of foodgrains in each village?

Shri Swaran Singh: The Board is a Central Board which is seized of important policy matters and important decisions on an all-India level....

Shri Tyagi: Is survey not a policy matter?

Shri Swaran Singh: So far as this particular question is concerned, the hon. Member would no doubt be aware that the village level workers and the CD organisation have been entrusted....

Shri Tyagi: Absolute failure.

Shri Swaran Singh: ....with the task of finding out the requirements of blocks of areas in various parts of the country.

Shri Tyagi: What are the terms of reference to them?

Mr. Speaker: No second question. Shri Samanta.

Shri S. C. Samanta: The hon. Minister said that some of the recommendations of this Board were discussed in a conference of State Agriculture Ministers. Which of the points were unanimously acceptable to the Agriculture Ministers?

Shri Swaran Singh: I am happy to inform the hon. Member and the House that the decisions in the regional meetings with the State Chief Ministers and other Ministers were generally unanimous. In the matter of effecting co-ordination at various levels, in the matter of the realisation of the fact that input factors have to be improved and in regard to a number of other important factors, the decisions were unanimous.

निर्यात वस्तुओं पर भाड़ा

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*१५८. { **श्री विभूति मिश्र :**
श्री मोहन स्वरूप :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि निर्यात को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये रेलवे ने इजीनियरिंग की ६५ वस्तुओं पर भाड़े में छूट देने की घोषणा की है ;

(ख) यदि हा तो कितनी छूट दी गई है ;

(ग) यह छूट किस तिथि से लागू होगी ; और

(घ) इससे रेलवे को कितनी हानि होगी ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 25 per cent.

(c) From 1-1-1964.

(d) Monetary value of the concession is estimated at approximately Rs. 7 lakhs per annum.

[(क) जी हां ।

(ख) २५ प्रतिशत ।

(ग) १-१-१९६४ से ।

(घ) इस रियायत का अनुमानित मूल्य प्रति वर्ष लगभग ७ लाख रुपये होगा ।]

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ने जो कंसेशन दिया है उस की वजह से किस तरह से हमारा व्यापार आगे बढ़ा है ।

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We have no information. It must be addressed to the Ministry of International Trade.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ने जो कंसेशन दिया है उस के बाद से रेलवे के द्वारा हमारा निर्यात कितना बढ़ा है ।

Mr. Speaker: Whether there has been any excess in the carriage of freight due to this concession?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It is too early to say.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Why has the Railways incurred a loss of Rs. 7 lakhs? What is the reason for introducing this reduction in the rate?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: This cannot be treated as a loss. By showing concession, we may get additional traffic which would not have come otherwise.

Distribution of Sugar

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*159. { **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Jedhe:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Ramanathan Chettiar:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Centre have given any advice to State Governments for distribution of sugar;

(b) whether serious cases of maladministration and profiteering during the last four months have come to the notice of the Central Government; and

(c) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shinde): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know what interest the Government have taken in the matter of distribution, and whether they have been able to identify the loopholes, and what steps have been taken to plug these loopholes?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): We have issued general instructions to the State Governments how the distribution has to be effected. Of course, the details are for the consideration of the State Governments. We have asked them to fix the wholesale prices on the basis of the ex-factory price plus transport charges. We have also asked them to introduce a system of distribution through fair price shops, to arrange for surprise checks, to give adequate representation to co-operative societies, both at the wholesale and retail stages. We have also asked them to link the retailers and bulk consumers, ask the sugar dealers to display the prices of sugar. All these instructions have been issued to the various State Governments.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is the Minister aware that sugar is available in the market at two different rates, one what is called the controlled rate and the other the free market or black market rate, ranging from Rs. 2 a kilo in Bombay to Rs. 4 a kilo in Rajasthan? What is the quantity of sugar which is there in the free market, from where does it come and are Government reconciled to it?

Shri A. M. Thomas: This question was answered by me on a previous occasion too. In fact, the major portion of the sugar that we release goes to the consumers direct, but then a small portion, in fact, escapes into the black market. That is bound to be because when there is distribution on the strength of the identity cards, for example, persons who do not really require may also get the sugar and then pass it on to other consumers because there is a general shortage. In fact, apart from that, I may assure the hon. House that the reports that we have obtained from the various statements indicate that about 80 per cent of the sugar is distributed through proper channels, and it goes to the consumer direct. With regard to the other 20 per cent, it cannot be helped, and with all the care that is being taken, all these loopholes cannot be plugged.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Does the hon. Minister agree that sugar is selling at Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 a kilo, and do they reconcile themselves to it?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is not to that extent. In fact, we have got reports that it is sold at Rs. 2 but not at Rs. 4.

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Member had not repeated it, in silence there might have been agreement. Now he has contradicted it.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I do not want to be under any misunderstanding.

Shri R. G. Dubey: In order to measure the success of the distribution machinery, have Government

tried to ascertain the price levels prevailing in a particular area in the fair price shops as against the free market prices?

Shri A. M. Thomas: We have got some reports. For example, in Mysore what you call the free market prices and controlled prices are more or less the same. In Gujarat, for example, where the supply of sugar in relation to their requirements is quite satisfactory, there is not so much of blackmarketing, but in some States where real shortage is felt, there is disparity. We have got reports about that, and we are trying to see that the distribution machinery is strengthened.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : ग्रभी मंत्री जी ने कहा कि कंज्यूमर्स की वजह से ब्लैक मारकेटिंग होता है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार को यह पता है कि सप्लाई ग्राफिसेज़ में सरकारी ग्रफसरों के जरिए कुछ ग्रादमी परमिट ले कर के चीनी को ब्लैक मारकेट में बिकवाते हैं. ग्रौर उसमें सरकार का भी बहुत बड़ा हाथ होता है ।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : मैं माननीय सदस्य की खिदमत में यह ग्रर्ज करूंगा कि ग्रगर उनको इस किस्म की कोई इत्तला है तो वह प्रान्तीय सरकार कोउसके मुताल्लिक पूरी जानकारी दें, या मुझे बताएं ताकि उसके मताल्लिक पूरी जांच की जा सके ।

श्री कपूर सिंह : वह कहते हैं कि इसमें सरकार का हाथ है ।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : इस बात की में तर ाद करता हूं कि इसमें मेरा कोई हाथ नहीं है ।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether Government is aware that because of its lukewarm or vague policy and instructions, some of the co-operative societies and co-operative whole sale stores in various States have been given up to 50 per cent of the sugar quota for distribution, while others have been given only six per cent or less than that?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is for the State Governments to decide that. We had issued instructions that wherever possible, co-operatives should be encouraged and preferred.

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव : क्या कारण है कि चीनी के बटवारे में देहात में खास कर हालीडेज़ के वक्त दिक्कत होती है ग्रौर उस वक्त चीनी नहीं मिलती ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I do not know; if any specific case is brought to my notice, I shall enquire into it.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: In view of the difficulties in the availability of sugar to the public, may I know whether Government considers State trading to be undertaken in sugar?

Shri Swaran Singh: Sugar distribution is very much controlled: various distribution centres are also vigilantly controlled; in several States it is issued in certain quantities on ration cards and there is very little scope for trading in sugar; it is a question of distribution of this rare commodity rather than trading.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या कारण है कि ग्रनेक प्रदेशों में, खास तौर से उत्तर प्रदेश में, चीनी का कंट्रोल होने के बावजूद कंज्यूमर्स को एक एक महीने तक चीनी नहीं मिली यद्यपि चीनी पड़ी रही क्योंकि ऊपर से उसका रेट नहीं बतलाया गया था ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : इस बात से बड़ी हैरानी होती है कि एक महीने तक चीनी पड़ी रही ग्रौर लोगों को नहीं दी गयी, क्योंकि नियंत्रण के रेट तो उनको बतला दिए गए थे । ग्रौर उत्तर प्रदेश के मुताल्लिक तो मैं एक बात ग्रौर ग्रर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि उस प्रदेश को न सिर्फ कोटा दिया जाता है, बल्कि इसके ग्रलावा तकरीबन २ लाख टन वहां खंडसारी भी बनती है जिस की कीमत पर कोई कंट्रोल नहीं है । इसलिए वहां तो चीनी की कोई दिक्कत नहीं होनी चाहिए ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : कंट्रोल्ड चीनी नहीं बांटी गयी क्योंकि रेट नहीं बताए गए थे, क्या आप इसकी जांच करेंगे ।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : आप मुझे बताइए मैं जांच करूंगा ।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether Delhi has its own quota and if so what distribution agency is here and what portion of that sugar is being distributed by co-operative agencies in the Delhi area?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Delhi's quota is 6500 tons per month and wherever possible we have adopted the co-operative sector for distribution. We have also opened so many retail shops for sugar and I do not think there is any difficulty for sugar in Delhi.

श्री राधेलाल व्यास : क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूं कि शासन के नोटिस में यह बात आयी है कि जो वितरण व्यवस्था है शकर की उसमें दोष है, खास तौर से जैसा कि आपने राशन कार्ड के बारे में फरमाया । वह राशन कार्ड नहीं है, केवल शकर मिलने के लिए एक कार्ड है जिस पर एक दिन में एक आदमी एक किलो चीनी ले सकता है । इसके लिए क्यू में खड़ा होना पड़ता है इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि कुछ लोग रोज चीनी ले जाते हैं और दूसरों को घंटों क्यू में खड़े रहने पर भी चीनी से वंचित रह जाना पड़ता है, और इस प्रकार ली हुई चीनी ब्लैक मारकेट को जाती है । क्या इसको रोकने के लिए कोई प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : उन्होंने ज्यादा इनफारमेशन ही दी है, कुछ पूछा तो नहीं है । अगर ऐसा होता है तो गलत चीज है और मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने इनफारमेशन दे कर ये तीन लफ्ज और जोड़ दिए कि इसके रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है ।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : यह तकसीम का तरीका तो प्रदेश की सरकार के हाथ में होता है । मुझे हैरानी होती है कि एक एक आदमी एक दिन में आठ आठ दस दस बार चीनी ले जाता है . . .

श्री राधेलाल व्यास : आठ आठ दस दस बार एक दिन में नहीं ले जाता । लेकिन उस कार्ड से एक आदमी रोज एक किलो चीनी ले जाता है चाहे उसके घर में दस आदमी हों या वह अकेला हो । उसको रोज एक किलो चीनी मिल सकती है ।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : मैं इस चीज को मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के नोटिस में लाऊंगा क्योंकि यह गैर वाजिब नजर आती है ।

Shri Tyagi: May I know if the total sugar production in a factory is taken over by Government for sale or some margin is left with the factory for free sale in the free market?

Shri Swaran Singh: At the moment, no sugar is left with the factory-owners for free distribution because it was considered that it will create chaos in the market if two prices—one, the controlled price and the other the so-called free market price—are allowed to remain. (*Interruption*).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You may permit an early debate on this matter.

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar: May I know if there is any proposal with the Government to make a universal rule for the distribution of sugar in the rural and urban areas, since generally in the rural areas no cards are issued? I want to know whether the Government have any idea of making a universal procedure and rule for distribution of sugar in the rural and urban areas.

Shri Swaran Singh: I would prefer to leave that to the State Governments who are more familiar with this problem. It is for them to think

as to what is the most equitable way of distributing a commodity which is in short supply.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जितना यह असन्तोष बढ़ा हुआ है मेरे विचार में यह कंट्रोल के कारण बढ़ा हुआ है तो क्या सरकार इस कंट्रोल को उठाने का कभी विचार कर रही है ?

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

एक माननीय सदस्य : मंत्री महोदय जवाब देने जा रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने इजाजत नहीं दी ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : उत्तर प्रदेश के ५२ जिलों के देहातों में ईद के मौक़े पर कोई ऐक्स्ट्रा कोटा चीनी का नहीं दिया गया जब कि हर एक त्योहार के ऊपर ऐक्स्ट्रा कोटा दिया जाता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब कोई नया फैस्टिवल आने दीजिये ।

श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे एक प्रश्न पूछने का मौका दिया जाय ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब देर हो गयी । मैं अगले सवाल पर चला गया हूं ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे साथ अन्याय हुआ है । आप ने उत्तर नहीं देने दिया हालांकि मंत्री महोदय उत्तर देना चाह रहे थे ।

P.L. 480 Agreement

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*160. **Shri Warior:**
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri K. C. Pant:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's request for the extension of time limit for the import of foodgrains under P.L. 480 agreement has been accepted by the U.S. Government;

(b) if so, the period by which the import is to be completed under the agreement; and

(c) the quantity and value of foodgrains so far imported under the P.L. 480 agreement?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shinde): (a) and (b). At the time of the review in May, 1963, of the working of the P.L. 480 Agreement of May, 1960, the Government of the United States were requested to agree to an extension of the period of the Agreement for one year, beyond June 1964 when the Agreement expires, to enable shipments of wheat to be completed. The decision of the Government of the United States is expected within the next few months.

(c) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2315/64].

Shri Warior: May I know whether this extension of time for the import of P.L. 480 grains will in any way affect the foodgrain situation in the country?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Swaran Singh): It will definitely be of great help, because more imported wheat will be available for distribution particularly during the current year, when there are reports that wheat crop has been damaged in certain States in north India.

Shri Warior: May I know whether the Government, according to this agreement, is paying more price for the United States grain than the market price prevailing in India and, if so, what will be the aggregate amount of difference?

Shri Swaran Singh: No, Sir. It is not correct that the Government is paying more for this imported wheat. Actually, this wheat is being sold to consumers at a fairly concessional rate. Probably, the hon. Member does not belong to the wheat-eating area and he is not quite familiar with this problem. (*Interruption*).

Shri Warior: About rice also.

Shri Swaran Singh: I hope the hon. Member knows (*Interruption*).

Shri Warior: The question is whether we are paying more by way of purchase price to the U.S. than the prevailing market price in India and if there is a difference, what will be the aggregate amount that will result, according to this agreement, in the current year?

Shri Swaran Singh: I think that this matter is not new. It has been discussed on the floor of the House a number of times. I have a feeling that this is a very concessional arrangement with the United States Government whereby we get this grain without paying the foreign exchange component of this price. Even the funds that are raised by the sale of this wheat or rice to the consumers here remain in the country, and can, by mutual agreement between the two Governments, be utilised for developmental activities.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: He has not answered the point. It is the purchase price. That is all . (*Interruption*).

Shri Ranga: There must be a higher price for the growers in our country.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): We are not paying any higher price; it is at the world market price that we are purchasing. When we entered into this agreement, from that date, there has been some increase because there have been purchases from countries like Russia and others; in regard to wheat also, the price in the market has gone up a little. That is why we have not been able to get the entire quantity that has been contracted for—16 million tons of wheat and one million tons of rice. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: He has also said that we are not paying more than the world price, but they want to know whether we are paying more than the current prices here.

Shri A. M. Thomas: No, Sir. In fact, we are distributing this grain at the rate of Rs. 14 per maund. The subsidy that we are paying is roughly a rupee a maund. So, we are not paying more.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: He has not answered the question.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अमरीका से जो गल्ला मंगाने का प्रोग्राम था, उतना न मंगाये जाने का दरअसल क्या कारण था, उन्होंने नहीं भेजा, हम ने नहीं मंगाया या जहाजों की कमी की वजह से वह गल्ला नहीं मंगा सके ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : इस का बड़ा कारण यह था कि जिस रफ्तार से हम मंगवा रहे थे वह हमारी जरूरत के मुताबिक़ पूरा उतरता था और ज्यादा यहां जमा करने की जरूरत नहीं थी । अब अलबत्ता जरूरत महसूस हुई है क्योंकि इन दिनों उस का श्रौफ़टेक ज्यादा है इसलिए उसे जरा तेज़ी से मंगवायेंगे ।

Special Stamps

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*161. Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Posts and Telegraphs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 73 on the 19th November, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the list of social reformers and renowned musicians on

whom a special series of stamps are to be issued has been prepared; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) The list is still under preparation.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी: जब यह पिछले सवाल नम्बर ७३ का जवाब दिया गया था तब से अब तक कितने महीने हो गये, और यह लिस्ट कब तक तैयार हो जायगी और उस के लिए कौन सी कमेटी है जो कि इस बारे में विचार कर रही है?

Shri Bhagavati: The Philately Advisory Committee is considering this matter. They had a meeting on the 8th October, 1963. Now each of the members has been asked to suggest 6 names from a list placed before them. When they suggest the names, a final decision would be taken. I am afraid some more time will be taken before the selection could be made.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी: सन् १९६४ के लिए अभी तक जिन के नामों पर स्टाम्प बन चुके हैं उन के नाम क्या क्या हैं और किन किन के नाम अभी और विचाराधीन हैं?

Shri Bhagavati: For 1964, we have already decided to issue 10 special stamps, out of which we have already issued 5. The rest will be issued in due course.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Has any suggestion or request been received that India, with her world outlook, would do well to honour the memory of the well-loved dramatist and poet, William Shakespeare, who is not merely a British bard but has a world status, and if so, has Government taken a decision to honour his memory by a special issue on his quadri-centennial birthday anniversary in April next?

Shri Bhagavati: Government have not taken any decision in this matter. It is a suggestion for action.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Have you received any suggestion?

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): He said, it is a suggestion for action. We have not received any such suggestion up till now. I take it that the hon. Member is suggesting it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will it be considered?

Shri A. K. Sen: Yes, Sir.

Shri Ranga: May I know whether the name of Veeresalingam of Andhra and South India is on the list? He is well-known as the Iswara Chandra Vidyasagar of the south.

Shri A. K. Sen: The hon. Member will please communicate his suggestions to us. We shall certainly give it due consideration.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know whether the names of Ram Mohan Roy, Iswara Chandra Vidyasagar and Veeresalingam are among the names chosen?

Shri A. K. Sen: The point is no list has yet been finalised. All the names that have come in are being sent to the Philately Advisory Committee. Any further names sent to us will also be sent by us to the Philately Advisory Committee.

Shri P. K. Deo: In view of the fact that the issue of special stamp of Utkalmani Gopabandhu Das synchronised with the Bhuvaneswar Congress session, may we be assured that in future the activities of the Posts and Telegraphs Department will not be aligned with the activities of any political party?

Shri A. K. Sen: I wish the hon. Member had not brought in such a parochial approach into the matter. The time was chosen because the whole Nagar was named after him on that occasion.

Shri P. K. Deo: It is not a Congress Party affair, it is an all-party question.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का पूरा उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है। मैं ने नाम पूछे थे। मैं यह जानना चाहता था कि दस में से कितनों के स्टैम्प बन चुके हैं और कितने बाकी हैं। लेकिन नाम नहीं बताये गए। मैं चाहता हूं कि बता दिये जायें।

Mr. Speaker: Are the names ready?

श्री अ० कु० सेन : उन्होंने बताया है कि अभी नाम फ़ाइनली तैयार नहीं किये गए हैं।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : १९६४ वाले फ़ाइनलाइज हो चुके हैं।

Mr. Speaker: The names are not ready. The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Purchase of Agricultural Commodities

*155. { **Shri B. P. Yadava:** **Shri Bishanchander Seth:** **Shri Dhaon:** **Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** }

Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Co-operative Development Corporation has recommended outright purchase by marketing societies of agricultural commodities from farmers; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recommendation of the National Co-operative Development Corporation is being examined in consultation with the Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance.

Transport Development

*156. **Shri Maheswar Naik:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) the up-to-date progress of work achieved under the I.D.A. programme of transport development in India;

(b) the total credit sanctioned by the I.D.A. for the purpose and how much of the credit has so far been drawn and utilised; and

(c) the specific works of development so far undertaken and proposed to be brought under this scheme?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-2314/64].

Heavy Wagon-building Plant

*162. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to locate the heavy wagon-building plant near the proposed Haldia port; and

(b) if so, the main feature of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Ex-Factory Price of Sugar

*163. **Shri Kolla Venkaiah:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to increase the ex-factory prices of sugar in Southern States;

(b) if so, the rate of increase in ex-factory prices in different States; and

(c) the increase in consumers' price (retail price) in different States?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Specifications for Sugar Plants

*164. **Shri Yogendra Jha:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have set up a technical team to draw up specifications for sugar plants in different parts of the country;

(b) whether representatives of some State Governments have also been included in the team; and

(c) if so, from which States and the precise constitution and terms of reference of the team?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b). An Official on deputation with the Madras Government has been included in this Committee, in view of his experience in the Development of Sugar Machinery Manufacture in India.

(c) A statement showing the constitution and terms of reference of the Committee is laid on the table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. *See* No. 2316|64].

Loans to Sugar Mills

*165. **Shri Nath Pai:**
Shri Brij Raj Singh:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have approved a scheme for granting loans, both in rupees and foreign exchange, to those sugar mills which are exporting a fixed percentage of their produce to help sugar mills effect replacements and modernisation of plants;

(b) if so, when the plan will be implemented; and

(c) the amount likely to be spent on this during the current financial year?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

दिल्ली परिवहन सहकारी समिति

*१६६. **श्री कछवाय :**
श्री चुनी लाल :
श्री हरि विष्णु कामत :

क्या परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में एक परिवहन सहकारी समिति स्थापित की गई थी जिस ने अभी अपना कार्य आरम्भ नहीं किया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त समिति द्वारा खरीदे गये १० ट्रक तीस हजारी न्यायालय के मैदान में पड़े हैं और उन्हें जंग लग रहा है;

(ग) क्या समिति के कार्य के सम्बन्ध में सरकार को अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए थे ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो मामले में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

परिवहन मंत्रालय में नौवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) माननीय सदस्य का संकेत स्पष्टत: दिल्ली शिक्षित जनों की सहकारी परिवहन समिति लिमिटेड से है । शिक्षित बेरोजगारों के लिये परिवहन सहकारी समितियां स्थापित करने के लिये भारत सरकार द्वारा तैयार की गई "पाइलट" योजना के अन्तर्गत इस समिति की स्थापना की गई थी और यह १९६० में रजिस्टर्ड की गई थी । इसने वास्तव में नवम्बर, १९६१ से काम करना प्रारंभ किया था और यह नवम्बर, १९६३ तक काम करती रही ।

(ख) समिति ने १० टी० एम० बी० ट्रक चैसीज़ खरीदी और उनमें से ६ पर ढांचे बनवा लिये गये । बाकी एक चैसीज अभी तक संबंधित व्यापारी के पास पड़ी है । नौ गाड़ियां तीस हजारी कचहरी के कम्पाउड में १२ अक्टूबर, १९६३ से रख दी गई हैं ।

(ग) जी हां ।

(घ) समिति की असन्तोषजनक वित्तीय स्थिति के कारण दिल्ली प्रशासन ने उसे बन्द कर देने का निश्चय किया । इस सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने २७ नवम्बर, १९६३ को आवश्यक आदेश जारी कर दिये थे। समिति का परिसमापन यथा संभव शीघ्र सम्पूर्ण करने के लिये कारंवाई की जा रही है ।

Telephone Service in Calcutta

*168. **Shrimati Renu Chakravertty:** Will the Minister of **Posts and Telegraphs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that telephones in Calcutta remained dead during few days of the worst communal rioting; and

(b) the reasons for not making arrangements within 24 hours to restore this essential service?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts & Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) No, but the telephone system was over-loaded during this period due to abnormal increase in the calling rate.

(b) Does not arise.

Supply of Fertilizers to Farmers

*169. { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the decision taken on the proposal to supply fertilisers to farmers on subsidised rates?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): In order to popularise the use of Calcium Ammonium Nitrate and Urea which are comparatively new fertilisers, their prices have been reduced. The Pool price of Calcium Ammonium Nitrate was reduced by Rs. 32.00 per tonne with effect from 5th October, 1962 and that of Urea was reduced by Rs. 100.00 per tonne with effect from 1st January, 1964.

As regards superphosphate, its price is subsidized upto 25% when distributed under a scheme approved by a State Government. The amount of subsidy is shared equally by the Centre and State Governments. The scheme is in operation in all the States except Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madras, Mysore and Orissa. The Governments of these States have intimated that as superphosphate is already popular among the cultivators, no subsidy is considered necessary.

Use of Coal in Railways

*170. **Shri Himatsingka:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a memorandum has recently been submitted to him by

the Soft Coke Producers' Collieries Association asking for a re-examination of the possibility of using more lower grade coal; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir; the Memorandum contained various points one of which was in regard to the more extensive use of lower grades of coal on the Railways.

(b) Railways are already consuming substantial quantities of lower grade coals in lieu of their requirements of higher grade coals, and there is hardly any possibility of using more of lower grade coals on the Railways.

Acquisition of Coal Carriers

*171. **Shri Heda:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have placed order with a Yugoslav Shipyard for construction and supply of four 13,400-ton coal carriers;

(b) if so, when the delivery is expected; and

(c) whether Government have entered into any other agreement for supply of coal carriers.

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir, The Shipping Corporation of India which is a wholly Government-owned undertaking has placed orders for the construction of four 13,400-ton coal carriers with a Yugoslav Shipyard.

(b) The delivery schedule provided for in the building contract is as follows:—

First ship	—By the end of February, 1966
Second ship	—By the end of May 1966.
Third ship	—By the end of August 1966.
Fourth ship	—By the end of October 1966.

(c) The Government themselves have not entered into any other agreement for supply of coal carriers but they have permitted a private sector shipping company to enter into an agreement with a Belgian Shipyard for the construction and supply of one coal carrier.

फसलों को हुई हानि

*१७२. श्री बृजराज सिंह :
श्री बड़े :
श्री महेश्वर नायक :
श्री श० ना० चतुर्वेदी :
श्री श्रीनारायण दास :
श्री हेम राज :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली, पंजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश में शीत लहर से निरन्तर पाले के कारण खड़ी फसलों को बड़ी भारी हानि हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी हानि हुई है ;

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का राज्यों को कुछ सहायता देने का विचार है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अ० म० थामस) : (क) और (ख).

राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त रिपोर्टों से पता चलता है कि पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश, दिल्ली, राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश राज्यों के कई जिलों में रबी फसलों को काफी नुकसान हुआ हैं। अभी इसकी हानि का कोई अनुमान लगाना सम्भव नहीं है।

(ग) और (घ). सहायता के वर्तमान ढांचे के अनुसार राज्यों को आवश्यक सहायता दी जायेगी। अभी तक केन्द्र को सहायता के लिए किसी राज्य ने प्रार्थना नहीं की है। जहां पर अनाजों के कम होने की सम्भावना है, उन क्षेत्रों को गेहूं भेजा जा रहा है।

Night Post Offices

*173. { **Shri B. P. Yadava:** / **Shri Bishanchander Seth:**

Will the Minister of **Posts and Telegraphs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Posts and Telegraphs Department has dropped the proposal to open more night Post Offices in cities with a population of more than one lakh; and

(b) if so, the reasons for withdrawing the proposal?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) and (b). No Sir. Each individual proposal will be considered on its own justification and merits.

Indian Ship Passengers Stranded in Indonesia

*174. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:** / **Shri Vishram Prasad:** / **Shri R. G. Dubey:** / **Shri Sarjoo Pandey:** / **Shri B. P. Yadava:** / **Shri Dhaon:** / **Shri Bishanchander Seth:** / **Shri Maniyangadan:** / **Shri Sezhiyan:**

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian ship passengers were stranded in Indonesia on the 28th December, 1963;

(b) if so, the particulars of the incident; and

(c) the steps taken to stop recurrence of such accidents in future?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir. The vessel S.S. "Mohammedi" ran aground on the 24th December, 1963, on p. Nipa Reef in Indonesian waters.

(b) and (c). A preliminary enquiry into this casualty is now being held by the Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay, and further action, if any, can be taken only on the receipt of the investigating officer's report.

Telephone Connections in Calcutta

*175. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Posts and Telegraphs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the backlog in new telephone connections in Calcutta is steadily getting worse;

(b) the anticipated position for supply of connections in relation to demand by the end of 1964 as compared with the end of 1963; and

(c) whether it is a fact that Calcutta Telephones Advisory Committee has expressed concern at the prospect of chaos and dislocation in the telephone system of the city unless radical steps are taken?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes, the waiting list is increasing.

(b) The number of new connections expected to be provided during 1964 is about 8000 against anti-

cipated new demand of 12,000 connections during the year.

(c) Yes, steps are being taken by the Department for expansion of the system consistent with availability of resources and there is no reason for apprehension of chaos and dislocation of the telephone system.

Supply of Sugarcane to Mills

*176. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement of the President of the Indian Sugar Mills Association at a Press Conference in New Delhi on the 28th January, 1964, to the effect that the steps taken by Government to ensure adequate supply of sugarcane to sugar mills had been of no avail; and

(b) if so, the Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Steps taken have had a limited effect largely on account of the continued high prices of gur and khandsari.

Co-operative Education Fund

*177. { **Shri Dhaon:**
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri B. P. Yadava:

Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Centre have asked the State Governments to make a provision in the Co-operative Societies Act for compulsory contributions to co-operative education fund out of the profits of co-operative societies;

(b) if so, the reaction of the State Governments thereto; and

(c) the number of States which have so far responded to this call and of those which have rejected this proposal?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Favourable.

(c) 15 States have responded favourably.

I.A.C. Fokker Friendship Aircraft Service

*178. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Fokker Friendship aircraft of the Indian Airlines Corporation did not fly on their normal routes from Bombay on New Year's Day and instead Dakotas were put on service on these routes that day;

(b) if so, whether it was due to all the pilots and crew of the Friendship aircraft having reported sick collectively on that day;

(c) the number of passengers stranded on that account; and

(d) the action taken against the persons concerned?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Yes, Sir, except for Service IC-123 (Bombay-Ahmedabad-Udaipur-Jaipur-Delhi) which continued to operate with a Friendship Aircraft.

(b) Some of the Friendship Pilots were out of station on duty or on leave. Of the Pilots who were in Bombay, except for the Operations Manager of Bombay Area, who is a qualified F-27 Commander and one Pilot, others either reported sick or could not be contacted.

(c) The passengers booked from Bombay on the Friendship flights which could not operate, were flown by Dakotas the same day with the exception of four, two of whom cancelled their bookings as they did not wish to fly by DC-3. The other two passengers who could not be accommodated on Dakota flight were carried the next day.

(d) The possibility of amending the Service Rules of the Corporation to meet contingencies where it is apparent that absenteeism was due to a joint or combined action on the part of the employees, is being explored.

दिल्ली में राजघाट के पास यमुना पर पुल

२९१. { **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :**
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

क्या **परिवहन मंत्री** १० दिसम्बर, १९६३ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १३४४ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या दिल्ली में राजघाट के पास यमुना पर पुल बनाने के लिए सर्वे पूरा हो गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में और क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

परिवहन मंत्रालय में नौवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) और (ख). जी हां केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग ने नदी सर्वेक्षण का कार्य पूरा कर लिया है। नक्शे हाइड्रोलिक रिसर्च स्टेशन, पूना, भेज दिये गये हैं। रिसर्च स्टेशन से अन्तिम रिपोर्ट मिलने पर पुल के संरेखण और डिजाइन का निर्णय किया जायेगा

बख्तियारपुर में रेलवे पुल

२९२. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** क्या **रेलवे मंत्री** १० दिसम्बर, १९६३ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १३४५ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या बख्तियारपुर में रेलवे पुल बनाने की योजना को बिहार सरकार की स्वीकृति मिल चुकी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या पुल बनाने का काम शुरू किया जा चुका है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वे० रामस्वामी) : (क) अभी नहीं।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

डाक विभाग के सुपरिटेंडेंट

२९३. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** क्या **डाक तथा तार मंत्री** १० दिसम्बर, १९६३ के अतारांकित प्रश्न-संख्या १३४६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि डाक विभाग के सुपरिटेंडेंटों और पोस्ट-मास्टरों के पदों के एकीकरण की दिशा में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

डाक और तार विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती) : उक्त सम्मिलित संवर्ग के भर्त्ती नियम डाक-तार बोर्ड के विचाराधीन हैं और जब कोई निर्णय ले लिया जाएगा तो उन्हें लोक सेवा आयोग के परामर्श से अन्तिम रूप दे दिया जाएगा।

Water Purification Plants at Stations

294. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2936 on the 12th June, 1962 and state:

(a) the names of stations on the Canal Loop line of the Northern Railway where water purification plants have since been installed; and

(b) whether any phased programme has been outlined to achieve the objective?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Water purification plants have been provided at Suratgarh, Sarupsar, Mohan Nagar, Raisingh Nagar, Gajsinghpur, Sri Karanpur and Sri Ganga Nagar on the Canal Loop line, Northern Railway.

(b) Yes.

Telephone Connections

295. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of **Posts and Telegraphs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications pending for grant of telephone connections from the Bikaner and Ganganagar Exchanges, Rajasthan, upto 31st December, 1963; and

(b) the steps being taken to expedite the grant of these connections?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Bikaner 50.

Ganganagar 170.

(b) Steps have been taken to expand the capacity of the existing exchanges and this work is being expedited.

P. and T. Colony, Bikaner

296. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of **Posts and Telegraphs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 370 on the 2nd March, 1963 and state the progress since made in regard to the construction of quarters in the Posts and Telegraphs colony in Bikaner, Rajasthan?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): A site has been selected and is being acquired.

Afforestation

297. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared a plan or at least a blueprint for methodical and systematic afforestation; and

(b) if so, the broad outline thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). "Forests" being a State subject the Working Plans for afforestation are prepared by the State Governments, and in the case centrally administered areas, by the Administrations of the concerned areas. The proposed Centrally sponsored project "Pre-investment Survey of Forest Resources" may, when implemented, provide the basis for preparation of a systematic Plan in the States (Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Kerala, Mysore and Maharashtra) to be covered by it.

Railway Saloons for Officials

298. **Shri U. M. Trivedi:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of saloons on the Indian Railways meant for Railway officials;

(b) the total capital outlay on these saloons; and

(c) the recurring expenditure in supplying linen and crockery to these saloons?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) There are no saloons meant for Railway Officials. There are, however, Inspection Carriages meant for use by railway officers while on tour. The number of such Inspection Carriages gauge-wise is as under:—

Broad Gauge	..	477
Metre Gauge	..	429
Narrow Gauge	..	42
TOTAL:		948

There are in addition, a number of Tourist Cars which are available for public parties for booking under the rules on the subject. These carriages are also used by railway officers, as and when available, while going on tour.

(b) Rs. 2,65 lakhs.

(c) Rs. 1,56 thousand per annum.

Poultry Breeding

299. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the American Government have given a five year grant of a sum of about a lakh Dollars for research in poultry breeding to the Rajasthan College of Agriculture; and

(b) if so, the details of research programme and how the grant is to be utilised?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes.

(b) A grant of Rs. 5 lakhs to be spent over a period of five years, has been offered by the Government of the United States, from PL 480 counterpart funds to the Rajasthan College of Agriculture for undertaking research on "Effectiveness of different methods of utilizing available sources of germ plasm in improving the productive performance of poultry". The matter is under discussion with the University Authorities.

Import of Potatoes from Burma

300. **Shri Lalit Sen:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons that have prompted Government to allow import of potatoes from Burma; and

(b) whether Government have considered the effect of this import upon marketing of potatoes produced in India?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Foreign exchange worth Rs. 10·2 lakhs was released last year for importing seed potatoes, and not table potatoes from Burma, as internal production of improved seed potato is still not adequate to meet the growing demand.

(b) Does not arise in view of the fact that we are not yet self-sufficient in seed potato.

Halt station between Nabha and Dhablan stations

301. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open a new halt station between Nabha and Dhablan on the Ambala-Dhuri Branch line in the Delhi Division; and

(b) if so, the details and estimated cost thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). A suggestion for opening of a new halt station between Nabha and Dhablan stations has been received. The matter is under examination.

Hotels

302. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hotels which have been permitted to collaborate with the foreign countries; and

(b) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) So far only one party *viz.* Messrs. East India Hotels Ltd., New Delhi has entered into an agreement with Messrs. Intercontinental Hotel Corporation of America for putting up a hotel each in Delhi, Bombay and Agra. The Government of

India have approved the terms of this collaboration agreement which provides that in the first phase the New Delhi Hotel should be built and only after its successful completion the construction of the hotels in the second phase, i.e. at Bombay and Agra will be taken in hand.

(b) The reasons for allowing this type of collaboration are:

(a) Hotel-keeping in India, like other developing industries, needs technical know-how and such a hotel brings in new methods in hotel-keeping which are gradually emulated throughout the country. Besides the aforesaid, such an arrangement offers a number of advantages.

(b) If the agreement is with a company having a large number of hotels, such as Inter-Continental or Hilton, the hotel in India would receive the benefit of world-wide publicity and promotion done by the foreign company which means indirect publicity for Indian Tourism.

Lights on Ring Road in Delhi

303. **Shri Warior:**
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Daji:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to State:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are no lighting arrangements on the Ring Road from Defence Colony right upto Dhaula Kuan (Delhi);

(b) the precise difficulties for which lighting arrangements could not be completed so far; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to provide adequate lighting arrangements on this part of the Ring Road in Delhi?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). The Ring Road was constructed primarily for through traffic of fast motor vehicles which move by their own lights. Accordingly no lighting was provided. Local traffic was to travel along parallel service roads which the local administration was expected to build. Lights were to be provided on these service roads. However, as it has not been possible to build the service roads so far and there is persistent demand from the public for road lights, it has since been agreed that the Delhi Administration will light the main Ring Road. An estimate for the work is now under preparation by the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking.

U.P.—Bihar—Assam Link Road

304. **Shri Warior:**
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Rs. 70-Crore scheme for the construction of a strategic border road linking Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Assam has been under the examination of Government; and

(b) if so, the stage at which the scheme stands at present?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Presumably, the Hon'ble Members are referring to the proposed lateral road intended to be developed to connect Bareilly in Uttar Pradesh with Amingaon in Assam passing through Bihar and West Bengal. This project is in a preliminary stage of consideration at present.

Tourist Centres

305. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to develop certain places in the country connected with the life and career of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose as tourist centres;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Government have at present no proposal to develop places connected with the life and career of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose as tourist centres.

(c) The average stay of foreign tourists in India is about 15 days and during this short period they can visit only a few places in such a vast country, particularly those which are of international importance and which are accessible by air and where proper facilities in the form of accommodation, transport etc., exist.

In view of the limited resources available the Government have decided to concentrate on the integrated development of a few selected centres which already attracted tourists in large numbers.

Places connected with the life and career of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose are of National interest and can, therefore be considered important primarily from the point of view of home tourists. Provision of facilities for home tourists is the responsibility of the State Governments though the Central Government also gives financial assistance to State Governments to the extent of 50 per cent of the cost of development of facilities for home tourists at places which are also visited by foreign tourists. The programme of the State Governments for the Third Five Year Plan does not include any proposal for development of places connected with the life and work of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.

Paddy Crop Affected by Diseases

306. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have received reports from the Government of Orissa regarding widescale prevalence of paddy pests and diseases on the standing crops during the last Kharif season almost throughout the State;

(b) whether any estimate has been made of the damage done to the crops and the extent it affected the ultimate yield; and

(c) whether Government have devised any ways and means to protect the crops in future?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No, Sir. On enquiry, the Government of Orissa has, however, promised to send a report regarding the prevalence of paddy pests and diseases in Sambalpur and Bolangir districts. The other districts are not reported to be affected from these pests and diseases.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. Necessary steps have been taken by the State Government.

Fair Price Shops in Delhi

307. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have opened fair price shops in Delhi for the arrest of high prices of indigenous wheat, rice and pulses;

(b) if so, the number of such shops opened so far; and

(c) the criteria for the allotment of shops?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The number of fair price shops for sale of imported wheat has been recently increased substantially.

(b) 487 fair price shops were functioning on 12th February, 1964.

(c) Allotment of fair price shops is made with due regard to the requirements of various areas, the size and location of the shops and the business standing of the shopkeepers.

Taxis in Delhi

308. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:** **Shri Vishram Prasad:** **Shri R. G. Dubey:** }

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the recent murders of drivers of Delhi taxis, Government are considering a proposal to allow one attendant to be carried by taxi drivers after 8 P.M.; and

(b) if so, when a decision is likely to be taken?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The State Transport Authority, Delhi, decided on 30th December, 1963 to allow taxi drivers to carry an attendant in a vehicle between 8 P.M. and 5 A.M. during the months of November, December and January and between 9 P.M. and 5 A.M. in the remaining months, subject to the condition that not more than three passengers are carried in the taxi, whenever an attendant is present in the vehicle.

Level Crossings

309. { **Shri Krishnapal Singh:** **Shri Yashpal Singh:** **Shri P. C. Borooah:** }

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of level crossings on the National Highways manned during the last year;

(b) the amount spent on this; and

(c) whether Government propose to man more level crossings during the current year?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Five.

(b) Rs. 22,286·48 nP. but the quarters for gate keepers have yet to be completed.

(c) Yes.

विमान सेवाएं

३१०. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या **परिवहन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में विमान सेवा से छोटे शहरों का संबंध जोड़ा जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सेवा के अन्तर्गत कौन-कौन से शहर आयेंगे; और

(ग) यह सेवा कब से प्रारम्भ होगी?

परिवहन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहीउद्दीन) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) भोपाल और रायपुर। इसके अलावा नागपुर को दिन की सरविस से जोड़ दियागया है।

(ग) १–२–१९६४।

पोस्टल फार्म

३११. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या **डाक और तार मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वाराणसी शहर (उत्तर प्रदेश) के सभी डाकखानों (विशेषकर कमच्छा, सिगरा इंगलिशिया, लाइन, सिटी, बंगाली टोला आदि) में सेविंग्स बैंक के एकउंट्स के सथानान्तरण के फार्म, मनीआर्डर फार्म एक्सप्रेस डिलिवरी के लेबल, सेविंग्स बैंक एकाउंट खोलने के फार्म आदि की बराबर कमी रहती है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि डाकखानों में काम बड़ी धीमी गति से होता है और

जनता का काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों में शिष्टाचार की कमी है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में कौन-कौन सा कदम उठाने जा रही है ताकि इन डाकखानों में सुधार हो?

डाक और तार विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती) : (क) जी नहीं । फिर भी बचत बैंक लेखों के स्थानान्तरण के लिए केवल एक फार्म की कुछ समय तक कमी थी। जैसे ही इस कमी का पता चला, पास के डाकघरों से फार्म भेजकर उसे तुरन्त पूरा कर दिया गया ।

(ख) इस प्रकार की कोई भी शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Railway Accident on Villupuram-Katpadi Section

312. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of casualties which occurred when part of a goods train hit a passenger train between Valanandal and Tandarai stations on the Villupuram-Katpadi section of the Southern Railway on the 15th December, 1963;

(b) whether any enquiry was instituted into the cause of the accident; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The accident occurred on 14th December, 1963 and resulted in one person being killed and nine injured of whom one sustained grievous injuries.

(b) and (c). The Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Bangalore held his statutory enquiry into this accident. His provisional findings are that the accident was due to 'failure of equipment' of the goods train.

Balanced Diet

313. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nutrition Department has made balanced diet chart for various age groups; and

(b) whether it has got any programme to train people who are keen to study dietics?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No.

(b) Yes.

Telegrams

314. { Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of **Posts and Telegraphs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to newspaper reports about the extraordinary delay in the transmission of express and press telegrams in a section of the Punjab State; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the service?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes. One case has been examined and action taken. Other cases are under investigation.

(b) The matter is constantly under examination of the Postmaster General, Punjab and reviewed by the P. & T. Board to improve the service.

Bridge on River Subarnarekha

315. **Shri G. Mohanty:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of a bridge over River Subarnarekha in Balasore District on the National Highway will be taken up during the Third Plan Period; and

(b) if so, when the work will commence?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The proposed bridge across the river Subarnarekha near Rajghat would fall on the Balasore Kharagpur road which is a State Road. The construction of the bridge is, therefore, primarily the responsibility of the Government of Orissa. The State Government have, however, recently asked for some financial assistance for this project which is under examination by the Government of India.

Ring Railway around Calcutta

316. **Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:**
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 44 on the 19th November, 1963 and state the nature of the decision, if any, taken regarding the construction of a ring railway around Calcutta?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): No. decision has yet been taken in the matter.

Railway Lines in Kerala

317. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri A. V. Raghavan:

Shri Pottekkatt:
Shri Kappen:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government have proposed any new railway lines in the State to be taken up during the Fourth Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the attitude of the Centre thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No. The proposals for the Fourth Plan have not yet been called for.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Production of Oilseeds

318. **Shri Bishwanath Roy:**
Shri Bal Krishna Singh:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of export importance of the Indian Oilseeds, any step is being taken for improving their quality and production in the country; and

(b) whether any research is proposed to be undertaken for their improvement?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes; Integrated Oilseed Development Schemes have been put into operation in all the important oilseed-growing States. Besides, Package Programmes on Oilseeds have been taken up in 9 States. Under these programmes, special incentives in the form of loans and subsidies for fertilisers, insecticides, plant protection appliances and seeds are extended to the oilseed growers.

Six Regional Laboratories have been established to determine the purity and quality of vegetable oils and oilcakes.

(b) Fifty-six Agricultural Research Schemes are already in operation in different States to evolve improved strains with high yield and high oil content, to determine suitable agronomic practices and to find out remedial measures against pests and diseases.

Singareni Collieries Company

319. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the management of Singareni Collieries Company have asked the Railway Administration for a siding from Mandamarri to Ramkrishnapur collieries;

(b) if so, when the construction of the same will be taken up;

(c) the estimated cost of the siding; and

(d) the percentage of the cost to be contributed by the management of Singareni Collieries Company?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Plans and Estimates are under preparation. Construction will be taken up by the Railway after the Plans and Estimates are accepted by the Collieries Company and when they deposit the amount to be borne by them.

(c) and (d). The figures of cost are not yet available as the estimate has not been finalised.

Telephone Service in Balaghat

320. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of **Posts and Telegraphs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1805 on the 17th December, 1963 regarding Telephone service in Balaghat and state:

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government have communicated the findings of the Magistrate together with their opinion thereon;

(b) if so, a brief resume thereof; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, how often the State Government has been reminded to expedite the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes.

(b) *Prima facie* cases have been made out by the State Government against an A.S.I. and the Station Officer and departmental enquiry against them is in progress. The A.S.I. has also been placed under suspension.

(c) Does not arise.

Road Transport Corporations

321. Shri U. M. Trivedi: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) the total investment by the Central Government in Road Transport Corporations of the various States;

(b) the manner in which the policy of the road transport in various States is implemented by the Government of India; and

(c) the annual return to Government from such investment during the last decade?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The total investment by the Central Government in 11 State Road Transport Undertakings, upto date, is Rs. 13,14,76,482.

(b) The policy of the Central Government is that (i) whenever nationalisation of road passenger transport services is envisaged, it should be carried out on a phased basis; and (ii) the nationalised transport undertakings should be managed by Road Transport Corporations established under the Road Transport Corpo-

rations Act, 1950, in which the Central Government participate through the Ministry of Railways. The object of this policy is to ensure proper coordination between road and rail transport. Since the executive authority in respect of road transport vests in the State Governments, the implementation of the above policy has been left to them. However, no Central assistance is generally given for the expansion programmes of those State Transport Undertakings which have been organised as departmental concerns and such programmes are financed by the State concerned from their resources outside the plan.

(c) The total return on the investment mentioned in (a) above was Rs. 2,86,24,866 for the entire period from 1952-53 to 1962-63. The year-wise figures are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Rice Requirements of Kerala

322. Shri Maniyangadan: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a meeting between him and the Minister of Food of Kerala State in December, 1963;

(b) whether the needs of Kerala with respect to rice were discussed at the meeting;

(c) whether any decision has been arrived at; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The requirement of rice of Kerala State is examined from time to time in consultation with the State Government, and supplies from the Central reserve are arranged keeping in view the stocks available with the Centre and the needs of other deficit States. Rice is issued to fair price shops in Kerala direct from Central depots in the State and the distribution continues throughout the year.

Licences for Sugar Factories

323. **Shri Kolla Venkaiah:**
Shri J. B. S. Bist:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Dr. U. Misra:
Dr. Ranen Sen:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed a Committee to review the position of new licences for sugar factories and of the licences for the extension of limit of the present production of the existing sugar factories;

(b) if so, the personnel of the Committee; and

(c) when the Committee is to present its report?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) An Inter-Departmental Screening Committee for scrutinising applications received for establishment of new sugar factories and expansion in existing units has been set up to enable the Department of Food to formulate their recommendations to the Licensing Committee.

(b) The personnel of the Committee are as under:—

1. Joint Secretary (Sugar), Ministry of Food & Agriculture (Department of Food). —*Chairman*.
2. Chief Director, Directorate of Sugar & Vanaspati, Ministry of Food & Agriculture—*Member*.
3. A representative of the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Department of Cooperation). —*Member*.

4. A representative of the Directorate General of Technical Development.—*Member.*

5. A representative of National Sugar Institute, Kanpur.—*Member.*

6. Director (Sugar Technical) Directorate of Sugar & Sugar & Vanaspati, Ministry Agriculture.—*Member Secretary.*

(c) The Committee is not required to submit its report by any particular date but it is expected that the Committee's recommendations would be submitted before long.

गोबर से गैस

३२४. { श्री मोहन स्वरूप :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री सं० बं० सामन्त :
श्री नी० रं० लास्कर :
श्री महेश्वर नायक : }

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गोबर से गैस बनाने के प्लांटों के प्रयोग में समस्त देश में कितनी प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) क्या सरकार राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किसानों को प्लांट के लिए कोई वित्तीय सहायता देने पर विचार कर रही है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) से (ग). पूछी हुई जानकारी का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । [देखिए संख्या एल० टी०२३१—७६/४]

रेलवे रक्षा दल

३२५. **श्री मोहन स्वरूप** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे रक्षा दल ने अपने आरम्भ काल से अब तक वर्षवार कितनी चोरियों का पता लगाया और कितना माल बरामद किया;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि अधिकांश क्षेत्रीय रेलें जासूसी कुत्तों के दस्ते भी रखती हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो रेलवे प्रशासन द्वारा वर्षवार कितना रुपया इस सम्बन्ध में व्यय किया जा रहा है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) १९५९ से १९६३ तक जन-सम्पत्ति की जितनी चोरियों का पता चला उनकी संख्या और उन में जितना माल बरामद हुआ उसका मूल्य विवरण में दिया है जो सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया है । देखिए संख्या एल० टी०—२३१८।६४] । बरामद माल की मात्रा बताना सम्भव नहीं है क्योंकि वह भिन्न भिन्न आकार, प्रकार, वजन और माप का है और प्रत्येक रेलवे में उसकी संख्या हजारों तक पहुंचती है ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) अपेक्षित सूचना नीचे दी गयी है :—

रेलवे	अनुमानित वार्षिक खर्च
	रुपये
१. दक्षिण	११,०००
२. पूर्वोत्तर	२,६००
३. उत्तर	२,८७५
४. पश्चिम	१३,८६०
५. मध्य	६,२१६
६. दक्षिण-पूर्व	३,४३७

गन्ना उत्पादक

३२६. **श्री मोहन स्वरूप** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश तथा बिहार में मिलों द्वारा गन्ना उत्पादकों को निर्धारित मूल्य से कम मूल्य दिया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अ० म० थामस) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Delhi-Jodhpur Dakota Service

327. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has now been taken to start a daily Dakota service between Delhi and Jodhpur via Agra and Jaipur;

(b) if so, the date on which it **will** come into operation; and

(c) the particulars regarding timings?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Effective from 1st February, 1964.

(c) The schedule will be as follows:—

449 Daily				450 Daily
0630	D	Delhi	A	1430
0725	A	Agra	D	1335
0745	D	Agra	A	1315
0845	A	Jaipur	D	1215
0905	D	Jaipur	A	1155
1020	A	Jodhpur	D	1040

विदेशी भाषाओं में पर्यटन विभाग का साहित्य

३२८. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद** : क्या परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पर्यटन विभाग का साहित्य अंग्रेजी के अतिरिक्त और किन विदेशी भाषाओं में उपलब्ध है ;

(ख) मार्ग दर्शक अंग्रेजी के अतिरिक्त और किन विदेशी भाषाओं को जानते हैं और

अंग्रेजी की तुलना में उनका अनुपात क्या है; और

(ग) अंग्रेजी के अतिरिक्त अन्य विदेशी भाषाओं में साहित्य उपलब्ध कराने तथा मार्गदर्शकों को शिक्षित कराने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं?

परिवहन मंत्रालय में नौवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) पर्यटन विभाग ने २३ गाइड और फोल्डर फ्रांसीसी भाषा में २० जर्मन भाषा में, १७ स्पेनिश भाषा में और १२ इटालियन भाषा में छपवाये हैं। सीमा शुल्क (कस्टमस) की औपचारिकताओं इत्यादि, के विषय में सूचना देने वाला केवल एक फोल्डर ब्राजील में वितरित किये जाने के लिए पुर्तगाली भाषा में उपलब्ध है। विशेष प्रयोजनों के लिए रूसी, जापानी और थाई भाषाओं में भी साहित्य प्रकाशित किया गया है।

(ख) पर्यटन विभाग की अनुमोदित सूची में दिये गये और सक्रिय रूप से मार्गदर्शन का काम करने वाले कुल २२८ गाइडों में से केवल २९ गाइड अंग्रेजी के अलावा अन्य विदेशी भाषाएँ भी जानते हैं। इन में से १७ गाइड फ्रेंच भाषा, ३ जर्मन भाषा, १ फ्रेंच और जर्मन भाषाएँ, ४ स्पेनिश भाषा, १ जापानी भाषा, १ फ्रेंच और इटालियन भाषाएँ, १ फ्रेंच, स्पेनिश और इटालियन भाषाएँ और १ जर्मन, स्पैनिश, इटालियन और अरबी भाषायें जानता है।

(ग) (१) जरूरत पड़ने पर ही दूसरी भाषाओं में साहित्य प्रकाशित किया जाता है उदाहरण के लिये पिछले साल मास्को में भारतीय प्रदर्शनी में विशेष रूप से वितरण के लिए इंडिया इंडेक्सड फोल्डर रूसी भाषा में प्रकाशित किया गया था।

(२). अंग्रेजी भाषा के अलावा अन्य भाष बोलने वाले विदेशी पर्यटकों को प्रशिक्षित गाइडों की सेवाएं उन्हीं की भाषा में उपलब्ध करने के उद्देश्य से प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम के लिए गाइडों के निर्वाचन में विदेशी भाषाओं को जानने वाले उम्मीदवारों को तरजीह दी जाती है।

डाक टिकट

३२९. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या डाक तथा तार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोटा (राजस्थान) में ४-१२-१९६३ से ४-१-६४ तक एक पैसे के डाक टिकट न मिलने से बड़ी ही असुविधा रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन टिकटों की कमी का क्या कारण था ?

डाक और तार विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती) : (क) जांच करने से पता चला है कि उक्त अवधि के दौरान १ न० पै० के मूल्य वर्ग के डाक-टिकटों की कमी हो गई थी। थी।

(ख) सुरक्षा प्रेस तथा स्थानीय खजानों से टिकटोंकी सप्लाई पर्याप्त मात्रा में न होने के कारण।

बीमाशुदा लिफाफों से रुपया गायब हो जाना

३३०. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या डाक तथा तार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पठानकोट से दिसम्बर, १९६३ में इलाहाबाद को भजे गये चार बीमाशुदा लिफाफों में से १९००० रुपया गायब पाया गया और उनमें नोटों के बजाय कागज की रद्दी पाई गई; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी जांच का क्या परिणाम रहा ?

डाक और तार विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री भागवती) : (क) १६००० रुपये के लिए बीमा किऐ गए चार लिफाफों में कागज के टुकड़ पाये गए ।

(ख) यह सिद्ध नहीं हो सका है कि लिफाफों में करेंसी नोट रखे गए थे ।

दिल्ली और बम्बई के बीच रेल की पटरी

३३१. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार दिल्ली से बम्बई तक रेल की पटरियों को डबल कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या दाउद और गोधरा तथा कोटा और बीना के बीच वाले पुलों में अभी से दरारें पड़ गई हैं और क्या सरकार ने इन पुलों के संबंध में भुगतान कर दिया है ;

(ग) क्या इन पुलों को फिर से बनाया जायेगा और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्यों और क्या वैकल्पिक उपाय किये जायेंगे ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी) : (क) से (घ). प्रश्न से यह स्पष्ट नहीं है कि माननीय सदस्य का मतलब दिल्ली और बम्बई के बीच लाइन के उस हिस्से पर पड़ने वाले पुलों से है जिस पर दोहरी पटरी इस समय बिछायी जा रही है, या उन सेक्शनों पर पड़ने वाले पुलों से है जिन पर दोहरी पटरी बिछायी जा चुकी है । इस समय केवल लाखेरी और बयाना के बीच दोहरी पटरी बिछायी जा रही है और इस सेक्शन के पुलों में दरार पड़ने की कोई घटना नहीं हुई है । लेकिन गोधरा-नागदा सेक्शन में, जहां दोहरी पटरी बिछाने का काम १९६२ में पूरा हुआ था, कुछ पुलों के पूर्व-प्रतिबल्ति कांक्रीट गर्डरों में दरारें पड़ गयी हैं। इस मामले की जांच की जा रही है । कोटा-बीना सेक्शन में दोहरी पटरी नहीं बिछायी गयी है । वास्तव में यह सेक्शन दिल्ली-बम्बई रेल मार्ग का भाग नहीं है ।

मालगाड़ी के डिब्बे में आग लगना

३३२. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ३०-१२-६३ को पूर्वी रेलवे के बिहटा व दानापुर स्टेशन के बीच एक मालगाड़ी के डिब्बे में आग लगने के फलस्वरूप ६ गायें जल कर मर गई ;

(ख) यदि हां तो आग लगने का क्या कारण था ; और

(ग) इससे कुल कितनी क्षति हुई ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) (क) जी नहीं । लेकिन ३१-१२-६३ को जब डाउन डुमरांव पाइलट माल गाड़ी बिहटा और नऊरा स्टेशनों के बीच जा रही थी, तो उसके एक मवेशी डिब्बे में आग लग गयी, जिसमें १ बछड़ा और ८ गाये लदी हुई थीं । आग लगने की वजह से बछड़ा और ७ गायें मर गयीं ।

(ख) मवेशियों के परिचरों ने डिब्बे में लापरवाही से एक हरीकेन लालटेन लटका रखी थी । गाड़ी के हिलने डुलने की वजह से लालटेन नीचे भूसे के ढेर पर गिर गयी जो चारे के लिए रखा हुआ था लालटेन के गिरने से भूसे में आग लग गयी ।

(ग) जन-सम्पत्ति की लगभग १४५५ रुपये की क्षति हुई, जिसमें मवेशियों की कीमत भी शामिल है ।

सीमेंट के स्लीपर

३३३. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सीमेंट कंक्रीट के स्लीपरों के निर्माण में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) किन-किन क्षेत्रों में ये स्लीपर लगा दिये गये हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी) : (क) देश में कांक्रीट स्लीपर बनाकर देने के लिए संसार के विभिन्न देशों से टेंडर मांगे गये थे । इन टेंडरों के आधार पर प्रबलित कंक्रीट के २ लाख स्लीपर बनाकर देनेका आर्डर दिया जा रहा है ।

ये स्लीपर उत्तर रेलवे में बिछाने के लिए हैं ।

(ख) पहले कांक्रीट स्लीपर अधिकतर रेलें स्वयं तैयार करती थीं और परीक्षणार्थ ये स्लीपर विभिन्न रेलों के थोड़े-थोड़े हिस्सों में लगाये गये थे ।

Boat Bridge over Jamuna in Delhi

334. **Shri Kachhavaiya:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) the total cost of construction of the boat bridge over the Jamuna in Delhi for the first time;

(b) the recurring annual expenditure incurred on demolition, reconstruction and maintenance of this bridge;

(c) whether this bridge affects adversely the low income group people residing on the other side of the Jamuna; and

(d) how long it will take to construct a pucca permanent road bridge in its place?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-2319/64].

Co-operative Canteens

335. **Shri Nambiar:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that opening of staff co-operative Canteens have been accomplished in all workshops in all railways and in the Southern railway in particular;

(b) whether it is a fact that despite collection of shares from workmen for a Workers Co-operative Canteen in Golden Rock Workshop since 1961, the co-operative canteen has not yet been opened;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken to make this workshop in line with other shops in regard to opening of co-operative Staff Canteens?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) All Workshops on Railways have been provided with canteens but according to the rules framed by the State Governments under the Factories Act, it is not obligatory that canteens in factories should be run by employees themselves on a co-operative basis by raising share capital.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). The suggestion of the staff to fix the value of share at Re. 1 instead of Rs. 5 was not considered workable and hence it was decided that the departmental arrangements through a Committee of Management consisting of ten members, five elected and five nominated by the Railway Administration, to run the canteen should continue until conditions become more favourable to run the canteen on co-operative basis.

Air India Fares

336. { **Shri Narasimha Reddy:** **Shri Yashpal Singh:** **Shri Kapur Singh:** }

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India has rectntly reduced its fare for continental flights; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). There has been no recent reduction in Air India's fare for continental flights. However, a number of meetings of International Air Transport Association members were held in Salzburg (Austria), Nassau (Bahamas) and Montreal (Canada) to adopt revised trans-Atlantic fares effective April 1, 1964, between points in the U.S.A. & Canada on the one hand and points in Europe, Middle East, Africa and Asia on the other. As a result thereof, ffares between points in the U.S.A. & Canada on the one hand and points in India, Pakistan and Ceylon on the other, may be reduced from April 1, 1964, if approved by all Governments concerned.

Realignment of Kangra Valley

337. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 156 on the 19th November, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the project report and estimates of the Kangra Valley Railway, (N.G.) Section of the Northern Railway for its realignment due to the construction of the Pong Dam have been completed; and

(b) if not, by what time these will be completed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Not yet.

(b) The Project Report and Estimate are expected to be completed by March, 1964. Detailed examination of the report will be necessary after this.

Advisory Board for Hill Development

338. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 518 on the 26th November, 1963 and state:

(a) the names of the States which have not so far sent their replies for setting up an Advisory Board for Hill Development; and

(b) by what time these replies are expected to be received?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and b). Replies from the States concerned have since been received and further action is being taken in the matter.

Mechanisation of Major Ports

339. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether mechanisation of major ports in India is under consideration; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The major ports in India have certain mechanised cargo handling facilities in the shape of fork lifts, tractors, mobile cranes, jitney motors etc. These have been acquired in large numbers in recent years by the different ports These will be augmented according to

requirements and the equipment modernised wherever necessary. The possibilities of providing modernised bulk handling equipment at the different ports are also considered from time to time.

Some mechanised facilities for handling of coal and iron ore in bulk exist at Calcutta Port. A silo is being installed at Kidderpore Docks for mechanical discharge of foodgrains. At the new Haldia Dock, it is proposed to provide fully mechanised facilities for handling coal and ore in very large quantities.

At Bombay, the principal item of dry cargo handled in bulk is foodgrains which is unloaded from the ships by vacuators. Government propose to provide a grain silo at Bombay Port of 50,000 tonnes capacity. Two of the new berths in the proposed extension to the eastern arm of the Alexandra Dock included in the Dock Expansion Scheme will be equipped for mechanical handling of foodgrains. It is also proposed to provide automatic weighing and bagging equipment and to load wagons mechanically at the grain silo.

At Madras, semi-mechanised handling equipment such as transporter bridge cranes, electric wharf cranes, locos, wagons etc. have been provided for the handling of iron ore. Grab cranes have been installed at the coal berth to grab coal from the ships' holds. It is proposed to instal at Madras Port a fully mechanised ore loading plant to load about 2,000 tons per hour.

At Vishakhapatnam, two deep draft berths on the western side of the northern arm are under construction which will be equipped with a mechanical ore loading plant capable of handling about 2,600 tonnes per hour.

At Mormugao Port, there is a privately owned mechanical ore loading plant in use at present. Its capacity is limited. The possibility of developing mechanised ore handling at this Port on a large scale is being examined.

Institute of Tropical Meteorology

340. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the posts of Director, Assistant Directors and Senior Scientific Officers of the Institute of Tropical Meteorology have been reserved for the Scheduled Castes;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the said Institute was created by funds made available from the UNESCO; and

(c) whether the question of the reservation of the above referred posts in the Institute for Scheduled Castes was decided in consultation with the UNESCO?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) No.

(b) The Institute has been set up with assistance from the United Nations Special Fund.

(c) Does not arise.

Consumer Co-operative Stores

341. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of co-operative consumer stores opened during the last six months in different States, State-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that the rates charged in them for various articles are higher than the bazar prices; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shyam Dhar

Misra): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See No.* LT-2320/64].

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

बख्तियारपुर–राजगीर रेलवे लाइन

३४२. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बख्तियारपुर–राजगीर रेलवे लाइन को वारसलीगंज/गया तक बढ़ाने का जो प्रश्न विचाराधीन था उसके संबंध में यदि कोई निर्णय किया गया है, तो वह क्या है?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सॅ० वॅ० रामस्वामी) : बख्तियारपुर–राजगीर रेलवे लाइन को वारसलीगंज/गया तक बढ़ाने का अभी तक कोई विचार नहीं है और तीसरी आयोजना में नयी लाइनों के निर्माण के लिए आयोजना आयोग द्वारा अनुमोदित कायक्रम में भी इसे शामिल नहीं किया गया है ।

Japanese Aircraft Team

343. **Shri P. C Borooah**: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a nine-member Japanese aircraft group visited India in January this year to study the Indian requirements cf aircraft for civilian purposes;

(b) if so, their findings/observations in this regard; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) During the discussions the Japanese group sought information on the requirements of aircraft for civil use in India and furnished general particulars of the various types of aircraft including helicopters under production in Japan. The question of their giving any findings did not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Theft of Railway Materials

344. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey**: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Bureau of the Railway Ministry has arrested six members of a gang responsible for large scale thefts of railway materials on the Tundla-Hathras sections; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) Working on credible information, truck No. UPA 6141 was followed by the staff of Central Crime Bureau on the night of 23|24-11-1963, from Agra to Jalesar Road Station, situated on the main line of Tundla-Hathras Section of Northern Railway. The truck was parked near the goods shed, where heavy stacks of cast iron sleepers were kept. The criminals were in good number and started loading the sleepers from the stacks. When the truck was partly loaded, the Railway Protection Force Rakshaks on duty at Jalesar Road Station as also the staff of the Central Crime Bureau, Ministry of Railways, assisted by the Civil Police, effected capture of the loaded truck with 6 criminals. The remaining criminals managed to escape. The case has been registered under Section 379 I.P.C. by Government Railway Police Aligarh, which is still under investigation.

Nepal-Pak Trade Route Through India

345. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey**: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Nepal Government are considering

to provide a route for carrying Nepal-Pakistan trade through Radhikapur in India; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). Under the Treaty of Trade and Transit 1960 between India and Nepal, Nepal had requested the Government of India to provide transit facilities at Radhikapur for their trade with Pakistan. The Government of India has agreed to provide these facilities.

Arecanut

346. Shri Kappen: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Arecanut Committee has approved of a scheme for survey of fungus diseases of arecanut; and

(b) whether there is a proposal to send an officer to Andamans to collects good seed from there?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

Development of Fisheries

347. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given by the Centre to the State Governments, Statewise, for the development of fisheries during 1963-64; and

(b) the amount proposed to be given during 1964-65?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The amount of Central assistance by way of 'loans' and 'grants' to which State Governments are eligible for the development of fisheries during 1963-64, will be released in the month of March, 1964 on the basis of the actual expenditure incurred by them during the first three quarters and the anticipated expenditure of the fourth quarter. However, a statement showing State-wise estimates of Central assistance on the basis of the Budget provisions made for the year 1963-64 is laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2321/64].

(b) The total amount of Central assistance to be given to the State Governments during 1964-65 is estimated at Rs. 110 lakhs (Rs. 60 lakhs under loans and Rs. 50 lakhs under 'grants'). These figures are worked out on the basis of their Plan outlays as recommended by the Planning Commission. The outlays finally provided by the State Governments for the year 1964-65 are not yet known.

Telephone Connections in Punjab

348. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Posts and Telegraphs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great demand of new telephone connections in the Punjab State;

(b) if so, the number of telephone applications pending up to 1st January, 1964; and

(c) the steps being taken to expedite the same?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes.

(b) The number of applications pending for telephone connections from exchanges in Punjab P&T Circle is 9,693.

(c) Steps are being taken to expand the capacity of exchanges, so that pending demands are met to the maximum extent possible.

Co-operative Sugar Factories in Mysore

349. **Shri T. Subramanyam:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new co-operative sugar factories given licences in Mysore State during 1963-64;

(b) whether the question of giving licences to other co-operative sugar factories is being considered; and

(c) if so, their names?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Nil.

(b) Yes, Sir. A number of applications are under consideration at present.

(c) This will be known after final decisions in the matter are taken in the course of the next few weeks.

Import of Fertilisers

350. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 501 on the 26th November, 1963 and state:

(a) how far the imports of fertilisers against the orders placed with different countries have so far been made;

(b) the countries with which further orders for imports of fertilisers against the balance allocation have been placed and the extent thereof;

(c) how far tractors had been imported during 1963; and

(d) the allocation made for import of tractors during 1964 and the steps taken to make the imports?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). Against the foreign exchange of Rs. 30 crores allocated for import of fertilisers during 1964-65 the following orders have been placed:—

Source		Description	Quantity in tonnes	Value in Rs.
				Rs. crores
(i)	Japan	Urea	50,00	1.95
(ii)	G.D.R. .	Sul. of Ammonia	11,000	0·25
(iii)	U.S.A. .	Sul. of Ammonia. Amm. Phosphate .	1,97,605 40,000	9·07
		Nitrophosphate	30,000	
(iv)	Italy .	Sul. of Ammonia	25,000	0·53
(v)	U. K. .	Sul. of Ammonia	20,000	0·42
		TOTAL		12·22

Deliveries are expected to commence in India by March, 1964. Further purchases are under negotiation.

(c) Against the licences issued for 3790 tractors import is still taking place. During 1963 upto November the number of tractors imported was about 1500.

(d) The following allocations have

been made for the import of tractors during 1964:—

Source	No. of tractors	Value in Rs.
		Rs. crore
U.S.S.R. .	1403	1·00
Poland	1000 (s.k.d. packs)	0·30

Import licences for these tractors are under issue.

It has since been decided to import additional 1000 skd packs from Poland during 1964.

Intensive Cultivation of Cotton and Oil Seeds

351. { **Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(b) whether it is a fact that recently proposals for the intensive cultivation of cotton, oilseeds and foodgrains were discussed in the meeting of officials from States;

(b) if so, whether officials from U.P. participated in the discussion; and

(c) the districts in U.P. to be covered by this scheme?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The districts to be finally taken up for intensive cultivation of rice, wheat and oilseeds have yet to be indicated by the State Government. It is not proposed to take up intensive cultivation of cotton in Uttar Pradesh.

Payment of Arrears

352. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Posts and Telegraphs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the arrears of daily rated non-departmental telegraphists belonging to telegraph offices at Kanpur, Lucknow, Agra, New Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta have been paid as per the Ministry's letter issued in 1962;

(b) if not, the reasons for the abnormal delay; and

(c) action taken to expedite payment?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs, (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Sugar Mills in Madras

353. **Shri D. D. Mantri:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madras Government have decided to set up small sugar mills in their territory with a capacity of 50 tons; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Quarters for Railway Employees

355. **Shri S. B. Patil:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of quarters already provided for Railway Staff at Bagalkot and Bijapur in Hubli Division of S. Railway; and

(b) the number of employees proposed to be provided with quarters during 1964-65?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) At present there are 49 quarters at Bagalkot and 57 quarters at Bijapur Railway stations.

(b) During the year 1964-65 it is proposed to undertake construction of two quarters at Bagalkot and six quarters at Bijapur stations.

Airfields at Imphal and Lilabari

356. **Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1419 on the 10th December, 1963 and state when the airfields at Imphal and Lilabari will be ready for F-12 operations and the Fokker Friendship services?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin): The lengthening/strengthening of the runways at the Imphal (Tulihal) and Lilabari (North Lakhimpur) aerodromes for making them suitable for operations with Fokker Friendship aircraft has already been sanctioned. These works are expected to be completed by the end of 1965 and middle of 1966 respectively.

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12 hrs.

RE: MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

ALLEGED REQUISITIONING OF TROOPS AND CURFEW IN SHILLONG

Mr. Speaker: I have received notices of three adjournment motions and seven Calling Attention Notices about requisitioning of troops and curfew in Shillong. The first one is from Shri Surendranath Dwivedy, but I cannot give my consent to that as it does not suggest or indicate any failure on the part of the Government. The second one is from Shri Swell. I would call on Shri Swell to tell me how the responsibility of the Central Government is involved in this.

Shri Swell (Assam-Autonomous Districts): The Central Government's responsibility is involved in that the troops which are at the disposal of the Defence Ministry have been called out to control the situation in Shillong.

Mr. Speaker: May I know from the hon. Minister under what circumstances these troops were requisitioned? If it was in pursuance of an order from a Magistrate, that is a different thing altogether. But, if the Central Government sends those forces or military, then that would be a different thing. So I would like to know the facts as to how and in what circumstances the troops were called.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): Sir, whenever troops are called out, even if they are called to aid the civil power it becomes a matter under the purview of Parliament. In this particular case the events that took place in Shillong were preceded by other matters which are also directly under the purview of the Central Government.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Sir, this matter is a very serious one and we are very much concerned about it. Frequently troops are being called.

Mr. Speaker: Now he is going to other things.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The police went to arrest somebody and the State Administration has been completely paralysed so as to call in the troops. Only to arrest somebody the troops were called. If this thing continues, the people will have very little faith in the civil administration. It is a very serious matter.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Sir, this Shillong firing is not an isolated event.

Mr. Speaker: But now we should confine ourselves to the adjournment motion.

Shri Hem Barua: Because you wanted to know from the hon. Minister the background of this incident, I just want to say that this process has started on 7th January. It was a sequel to the security forces under the Central Government misbehaving with women, and it has culminated in the incident in Shillong. Therefore, the Central Government was responsible. And, for this minor incident, it is really very damaging that the troops were called in at Shillong.

Mr. Speaker: If it were not important I would not have taken it up. Let us hear the hon. Minister.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): Sir, this question falls in two parts: firstly, the question of the admissibility of the motion and, secondly, the facts and the circumstances, which may be rather very regrettable. But here we are concerned as to whether we can discuss this matter. The fact, as far as I have ascertained, is that the military was called in aid of civil power and that a Magistrate asked for the forces. That is my information but I have not yet got the details. Therefore, I do not think that it is a matter of intervention from the Centre.

Shri Hem Barua: Would he institute an enquiry into this matter?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. If the troops were provided on the request of a Magistrate under Section 129 of the Criminal Procedure Code, then the Central Government could not have refused to give that aid. There is no failure of the Central Government then. But as the hon. Home Minister has said that he has not got the full facts yet, I would request him to collect those facts. I will keep that pending for the present so that those facts might be known on which I might take a final decision whether to admit it or not. Will it be available by tomorrow morning?

Shri Nanda: Yes.

Shri Swell: The hon. Minister has said that he will collect the information and enquire into the circumstances necessitating the calling of the troops. May I also ask him to enquire into the reasons that have led to these developments as for example the clash between the border security force at Aijal resulting in the death of one military officer and the death of one Mizo young man and the clash between the border security force and the local people at Dawki on the 8th of this month on account of misbehaviour towards women? The border security force, instead of doing its duty defending the borders of the country, spend the time chasing young women as if they are so many wild animals. He may also enquire into the instance in Shillong in which it is

alleged that a policeman mishandled a woman on the ground that she was carrying illicit liquor and also .....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He cannot make a speech under that pretext. He might write to the hon. Minister to find out those facts also.

Shri Hem Barua: There are serious allegations, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I have considered them serious and, therefore, I have taken up that.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Let the Minister collect the information.

Shri Swell: I am only requesting that the Minister should kindly enquire into these facts also.

Mr. Speaker: He will do that.

Shri Hem Barua: As I said, it is a chain reaction.

Mr. Speaker: It is for him to find out. Papers to be laid on the Table.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव (नांदेड़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम ने इस बारे में कालिंग एटेन्शन नोटिस दिया है। उसके बारे में क्या स्थिति है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब तक एडजर्नमेंट मोशन्ज के बारे में फैसला न हो जाये, कालिंग एटेन्शन नोटिस भी साथ ही रहेंगे। अगर मैं एडजर्नमेंट मोशन्ज को एडमिट नहीं करूंगा, तो शायद उन को कालिंग एटेंशन नोटिसिज की शक्ल में ले लूं। अगर एडजर्नमेंट मोशन्ज एडमिट हो गई, तो कालिंग एटेन्शन नोटिस भी साथ ही आ जायेंगे।

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

INIAN TELEGRAPHS (FIRST AMENDMENT) RULES, 1964

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Telegraph (First Amendment) Rules, 1964 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 62 dated the 11th January, 1964 under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-2304|64].

STATEMENTS SHOWING ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON VARIOUS ASSURANCES, PROMISES AND UNDERTAKINGS GIVEN BY MINISTERS DURING VARIOUS SESSIONS

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): On behalf of Shri Satya Narayan Sinha, I beg to lay on the Table the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers during the various sessions shown against each:—

(i) Supplementary Statement No. I — Sixth Session, 1963 (Third Lok Sabha)
[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—2305/64]

(ii) Supplementary Statement No. III — Fifth Session, 1963 (Third Lok Sabha)
[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—2306/64]

(iii) Supplementary Statement No. VII — Fourth Session, 1963 (Third Lok Sabha)
[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—2307/64]

(iv) Supplementary Statement No. XI — Third Session, 1962-63 (Third Lok Sabha)
[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—2308]64

(v) Supplementary Statement No. XIII — Second Session, 1962 (Third Lok Sabha)
[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—2309/64]

(vi) Supplementary Statement No. XVI — First Session, 1962 (Third Lok Sabha)
[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—2310 64]

(vii) Supplementary Statement No. XXII — Thirteenth Session, 1961 (Second Lok Sabha)
[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—2311/64]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER SUB-SECTION (6) OF SECTION 3 OF THE ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notification under sub-section (6) of

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section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(i) The Madhya Pradesh Rice Procurement (Levy) Amendment Order, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1944 dated the 17th December, 1963.

(ii) The Rice (Andhra Pradesh) Price Control Order, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1945 dated the 17th December, 1963.

(iii) The Rice (Uttar Pradesh) Price Control Second Amendment Order, 1963 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1952 dated the 19th December, 1963.

(iv) The Uttar Pradesh Paddy and Rice (Restriction on Movement) Third Amendment Order, 1963 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1953 dated the 19th December, 1963.

(v) The Wheat Roller Flour Mills (Licensing and Control) Amendment Order, 1964 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 41 dated the 3rd January, 1964.

(vi) The Rice (Madras) Price Control Order, 1964 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 74 dated the 7th January, 1964.

(vii) The Madras Rice Procurement (Levy) Order, 1964 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 75 dated the 7th January, 1964.

(viii) The Rice (Andhra Pradesh) Price Control (Amendment) Order, 1964 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 76 dated the 8th January, 1964.

(ix) Notification No. G. S. R. 77 dated the 9th January, 1964.

(x) Notification No. G.S.R. 97 dated the 18th January, 1964. containing Corrigenda to the Contral Order, 1963 pub-Central Order, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1673, dated the 19th October, 1963.

(xi) The Madhya Pradesh Rice Procurement (Levy) (Amendment) Order. 1964 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 100 dated the 18th January, 1964.

(xii) The Indian Maize (Temporary Use in Starch Manufacture) Order, 1964 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 137 dated the 21st January, 1964.

(xiii) The Rice (Madras) Price Control (Amendment) Order, 1964 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 138 dated the 23rd January, 1964.

(xiv) The Rice (Uttar Pradesh) Price Control (Amendment) Order, 1964 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 170 dated the 30th January, 1964.

(xv) The Uttar Pradesh Paddy and Rice (Restriction on Movement) Amendment Order, 1964 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 171 dated the 30th January, 1964.

(xvi) The Rice (Madhya Pradesh) Price Control (Amendment) Order, 1964 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 182 dated the 3rd February, 1964.

(xvii) The Rice (Punjab). Price control (Amendment) Order, 1964 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 183 dated the 3rd February, 1964.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2312/64].

RESOLUTION RE. CENTRAL WAGE BOARD FOR THE LIMESTONE AND DOLOMITE MINING INDUSTRIES AND CENTRAL WAGE BOARD FOR THE IRON ORE MINING INDUSTRY

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Resolutions:—

(i) Resolution No. WB-2(37)/63 dated the 5th February, 1964 announcing Government's ac-

ceptance of recommendations made by the Central Wage Board for the Limestone and Dolomite Mining Industries.

(ii) Resolution No. WB-2(36)|63 dated the 5th February, 1964 announcing Government's acceptance of recommendations made by the Central Wage Board for the Iron Ore Mining Industry.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2257|64]

12.03 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL)

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Sir, I present a Statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1963-64.

12.03½ hrs.

MOTION ON ADDRESS BY VICE-PRESIDENT DISCHARGING THE FUNCTIONS OF PRESIDENT—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: We shall now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri and seconded by Shrimati Subhadra Joshi on the 13th February, 1964, namely:—

"That an Address be presented to the Vice-President discharging the functions of the President in the following terms:—

'That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the Vice-President discharging the functions of the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 10th February, 1964'."

The time allotted was 19 hours out of which 11.05 hours have been taken and the balance 7.55 hours remain. Shrimati Renuka Barkataki.

Shrimati Renuka Barkataki (Barpeta): Mr. Speaker, Sir I rise to support the motion that this House convey its gratitude to the Vice-President for the Address he delivered to both Houses of Parliament.

Sir, the Vice-President's Address is an inspiring review of the achievements that stand to the credit of our Government. In his Address, the Vice-President has pointed out many problems that are facing our country particularly in the field of achieving rapid economic progress and development on the basis of democracy and socialism and in the equally important task of building up our strength to defend our independence, integrity and sovereignty. I am sure that this House and the people of this country are justly proud of the progress that we have achieved. I am also sure that the people of this country are solidly behind the Government's dedication to democracy and socialism at home, and to peace and non-alignment in its approach to the problems of a world torn with suspicion and the terror of total destruction.

But, as the Vice-President himself has pointed out, the measure of our success is not such as should encourage us to rest on our oars or to become complacent. Our problems are many and clamorous. The very success that we have achieved raises hopes of further fulfilment of our promises, and that in turn leads to impatience with the pace of our progress which the enemies of democracy can very easily exploit in order to disrupt the rhythm and direction of our progress. We must beware of these dangers that are inherent in the situation in which we are. I therfore, welcome the emphasis that the Vice-President has laid on the need to

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strengthen our defence, to ensure that rising prices do not rob the common man of the profits of economic progress and increase inequality, to rid the administration of corruption and to see that disparities in development do not affect the harmony among the people and our different States.

Sir, I come from the State of Assam which also has its share of problems. It has had to bear the impact of Partition, the insidious influx of illegal infiltrants from Pakistan and the inflow of refugees whenever Pakistan unleashes one of its periodic *pogroms* on the minorities. It is no exaggeration to say that Assam is in many senses an epitome of India, facing the impact of such shocks administered from outside, facing the task of evolving homogeneity among the different ethnic groups that inhabit that State and working for the rapid economic well-being of all. The aggression of China has highlighted all these problems and made it imperative that the Union of India as a whole spares no efforts to maintain the integrity and economic well being of the masses of this area. It is from this point of view that I feel that it is my duty to draw the attention of the House to some of our problems.

I shall not refer at any length to the need to strengthen our defence to ensure that the morale of the people of this frontier area is maintained at the high level that is essential for the defence of our Motherland.

But there is an aspect of the question which sometimes does not get due attention and that is the efficiency of our intelligence services. Sir you know that in this part of e country, after the Chinese aggression, there were many incidents of sabotage on railway lines. Many efforts were made to dynamite the bridges on our highways. Chinese currency notes were found, and in fact, not only Chinese currency notes, but maps showing important and strategic places were found on persons not belonging to this country. When I visited NEFA last time, I heard a rumour that many boys and girls from the area had been taken to Peking for education and indoctrination. I do not know how far the rumour is true, but when these boys and girls come back, can we expect that they will be loyal citizens of our country?

Having said this, I would like to point out that there is a border between Assam and Burma which is always open to anybody who wants to cross over. On the other side of this border with Burma is the centre of the rebel communists of Burma. Besides all these things, there are thousands of pro-Pakistani elements in this part of the country, who even at the time of Chinese invasion dared to raise the Pakistani national flag on Indian soil.

As far as Pakistani infiltration is concerned, the Home Minister made a dramatic announcement at the meeting of the Eastern Zonal Council at Patna in connection with the appointment of a tribunal to try the infiltrants in Assam, which was rather confusing and inadequate I suppose at the instance of our Home Minister, one tribunal was formed to try these infiltrants in Assam. But anyway, after much public agitation and after the Chief Minister's discussion with the Centre, this tribunal was replaced by special officers. Sir I cannot understand why these apecial officers or tribunal were at all necessary for Assam when it was not felt necessary in the case of West Bengal and Tripura where two Governments were facing the same problem of infiltrants.

To me, it would have been better if Parliament had amended the Foreigners Act vesting the concerned State Government with the power to deport foreign infiltrants. To be frank, after seeing our position on Kashmir in the Security Council, one cannot be very optimistic about the future of Assam in this regard If-- God forbid, but no one knows—things go on in this

way in this part of the country after five or ten years another Mr. Chagla may find it very difficult to convince the members of the Security Council that this part of our country belongs to India.

Another statement made by the Home Minister in the Eastern Zonal Council in connection with primary education through the mother tongue in schools with a minimum number of 10 or 15 students was equally confusing and inexecutable announcement. I am sorry to say that both these announcements were untimely. One was belated and the other premature.

After independence, many forces that work for disintegration have come to light in this part of the country. Manipur and Tripura have now become separate States. Only recently Nagaland came into being as a State with less than 4 lakh population. Now, in the name of larger autonomy for the hill people of this area, it is reported that the Centre is considering the creation of another Hill State inside Assam, and that too in spite of opposition from a big majority of the hill people themselves. I am referring to what is popularly known as the 'Nehru Plan', a plan in which the largest autonomy is to be given to the hill people as far as the administration of the hill areas is concerned. And how is this largest autonomy proposed to be given? It is a very extraordinary proposal. Under this plan, a Minister in the Assam Cabinet is virtually to be selected by the members of the Assembly from the hill areas who number about 15. This Minister will be in charge of all departments connnected with the hill areas. The Chief Minister will have no voice in his work or action nor will he be able to dismiss him for his misdeeds. I ask: Is this in conformity with parliamentary democracy that we have adopted?

The plan does not stop there. It goes further, to give a virtual right of veto to the hill members of the Assembly against a Bill or Act passed by the whole house of the Assembly. It is even more surprising that all these discussions on the proposals were carried on in New Delhi in the absence of any representative of the Assam Government. We were told that the Chief Minister of Assam did not agree with the plan *in toto*, but he agreed reluctantly to some parts of the proposals to some extent when he was informed about the commitments. One wonders whether this type of offers made now and then from New Delhi will constitute a premium or discount to the tendency of separatism and disintegration prevailing in this country.

Another instance of lack of policy and weak attitude is the case of Phizo. He is a man who declared war against India. He is responsible for the loot and murder of hundreds of citizens by Naga hostiles. He is a fugitive from Indian law. In spite of this, the Government of India agrees to allow him to come to India for negotiating peace in Nagaland, as if without Phizo there will be no peace there. One of our Parliamentary Secretaries was sent to Phizo to persuade him to come for talks. Phizo's earlier proposal to visit India and discuss matters relating to permanent peace in Nagaland was timed to coincide with the elections in Nagaland. When that did not materialise, the fugitive Naga leader found himself in a difficult position and declined his offer to come to India.

Our desire for conciliation is exploited and we are left to wonder what Government proposes to do in the face of Phizo's open invitation to Pakistan to help Nagaland to free itself from India, in the face of the facts that the Naga hostiles are getting regular arms from Pakistan, in the face of the fact that hostiles have regular contacts with China through Pakistan, in the face of the fact that even after the general election in Nagaland, the hostiles are still raiding villages, killing hundreds of people, looting people, in the face of the fact

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that hostiles are still attacking trains killing passengers and drivers of the Indian Railways on Indian soil. Sir, I am placing all these facts before the House with the hope of getting a little justice.

If hon. Members feel that these matters have to be left to the future, I have nothing to say, but we are the vicitims, and we must have some forum to tell our pathetic tales.

I am leaving aside the tragic economic position of Assam because there is no time and coming to my last point. I would like to say a few words about the minorities in Pakistan. Hundreds and thousands of men, women and children have crossed over, and are trying to get a litle shelter over their heads. More than 50,000 persons have already entered Assam. No one can imagine from this capital of our country the tragic condition of these unfortunate vicitims of politics. Yesterday Shrimati Renu Chakravartty and Shri Badrudduja were very vocal about the condition of minorities in West Bengal. The Communist Party is now playing their third trick after the Chinese aggression. The first trick was that they used was to say that they were solidly behind the Prime Minister, though they never supported his policies. Somehow they managed to survive, and that was due to our weakness. Their second trick was that, just after the Chinese aggression, they tried to simulate an atmosphere of rift among their rank and file, one pro-Chinese and the other pro Russian. Somehow, they managed to survive under the shadow of the pro-Russian group. That was also due to our weakness. Now, they are trying the third trick. They want to show that the Communists are the best friends of the five crores of Muslim citizens living in India, but I would like to warn the loyal Muslims of India to be a little more careful, and not to be misguided or misled by the Communist Party. The loyal Muslim citizens in India know it very well that the Congress is their best friend, and if they want to refer to any one as their best well-wisher it can be none but our revered Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.. I would not like to go into the details of this. I ask only one question. At a time when the Kashmir issue is hanging fire in the Security Council, these Communist leaders are trying to show to the world that the minorities in India are being treated shabbily. Are they friends or enemies of our country? I would ask Shrimati Renu Chakravartty through you Sir, I am sorry she is not here—whether she can cite a single instance on this side of the border where wives and sisters were kidnapped and raped in front of their husbands and brothers, where children were killed in front of their mothers. I would like to ask whether Shrimati Renu Chakravartty can cite a single instance on this side of the border where both the children of a mother were killed in her arms as was done by the Pakistani police when she tried to cross over the border to save herself and her children. In the name of mankind, I appeal through you to the women, mothers and sisters of the world to mobilise public opinion against this barbarism of Pakistan.

With these few words I again convey my gratitude to the Vice-President.

Mr. Speaker: Acharya Kripalani. He can sit and speak.

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Amroha): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission. I would like to add only a few words to the many that have already been spoken, and the many that will be hereafter spoken on the Address of the Vice-President to Parliament. And these few words will not be addressed to the members of the Treasury Benches because mostly they are absent, and I wonder if they would care to read the speech of any Opposition Member in the press..

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): If they are reported.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): The full debates will be read.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Our people feel that now for some years after independence the health of our nation has been fast deteriorating. Our economy is in such doldrums that it is impossible for millions of our people to keep body and soul together, in spite of the promises made at the beginning of every Five Year Plan that people would not only live but also live well. Our public life is riddled with corruption, nepotism, graft, inefficiency, indifference, and these have sapped the moral fibre of the nation. No learned statistics are required to prove all this to the people, whether they be given by Dr. Lohia or Dr. Nanda. Our people feel these conditions within the marrow of their bones, if any marrow is left in their bones.

Our foreign policy has miserably failed. We have no real friend left in the world "none so poor as would do us reverence". Even our great friend Russia, as evidenced in the U.N. discussion on Kashmir, is more concerned with the susceptibilities of Pakistan and the Western bloc, than with our rights which she proclaimed so loudly from the housetops.

How has all this happened? Why is the national health in such a condition? Is it due to natural causes of decay and decline, is it due to acts of God? I believe that it is not due to the decay and decline of the nation, as was evidenced when there was a universal uprising on the invasion of China of our territories in the Himalayas It was not the people that failed, it was the. Government that failed. It is my opinion, shared by the bulk of my people, the intelligentsia and the common people, that the condition we find ourselves in has been brought about by the acts of commission and omission of our leaders, especially the leaders who are in charge of our Government. Yet I cannot deny that our Government has legally the right to rule or misrule the country. I cannot deny that it has the legal right to misrule the country, but it has no such moral right. You, as a great Judge in your days, know that when law and morality are at loggerheads with each other, there is bound to be confusion. And it is this confusion from which we are suffering today. And unless this confusion is removed, we cannot again proceed on the path of progress, social, economic, political, and, above all, moral. It was the moral movement which brought us our independence. It must be, therefore, the duty of every true and patriotic citizen to see that this dichotomy between morals and law is removed. Unless it is removed, the nation can make no further progress. Thank you.

Shrimati Gayatri Devi (Jaipur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I should like to thank the Vice-President for his Address to both houses of Parliament and at the same time wish the President a speedy recovery. India is passing through a difficult period and we need his steadying hand to guide us.

I cannot agree with the Vice-President that we have moved forward towards our objective of a socialist order at home. While I must admit that in the cities and urban areas there are signs everywhere of prosperity, this is limited only to a certain sector of the public—government officials and licence holders. The former are building prosperous bungalows, with loans from Government on plots of land acquired with little or no compensation from the dwellers of kuchchi busties. They have been evicted from their homes forcibly, and in most cases not given an alternative place to live. Why the rich Government officials should be given loans when the money could so easily have been used to build tenements and houses for the kuchchi busti dwellers is a riddle that only those who claim we are progressing towards socialism can answer. It is

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an indisputable fact that people connected directly or indirectly with power have been able to enrich themselves and that the financial position of the common masses has deteriorated since Independence With all the tall talk nothing has been done to raise their standard of living.

One of the main reasons for this is undoubtedly due to agricultural production in our country not being able to meet the demands of an increasing population. This is a difficult problem to solve and I do not feel that the Government is tackling it in the right manner. The Vice President in his address gives as a reason for the shortfall in agricultural production the fact that there have been successive bad agricultural seasons but this is no excuse. The real reason is the defective policy that the Government is following as regards land reform. We have been copying Soviet Russia in our policy of land reforms. In that country after forty years of experiments, it has proved a failure. So much so, the USSR has had to import grain from Canada, Australia and America. Another important factor is that with all the proposals and policies of the Centre and State Governments regarding ceiling on land, compulsory procurement and controlled distribution, co-operative farming and now the 17th Amendment Bill. the farmer feels insecure and does not have the incentive or desire to gamble his capital and labour on improving land of which he may be deprived at any time. Given the assurance that he will be the sole master of his land and paid remunerative prices he will double his profit and production.

At this juncture I should like to mention the shortage of sugar and gur. This again is not an act of nature, but a man-made scarcity due, again, to the Government's mis-management in supply and distribution and needless barriers. I find the most objectionable part is the discrimination in distribution of the quota from State to State and the urban and rural areas. We feel this particularly because the Swatantra Party was formed precisely to combat the kind of discrimination against the rural population. It seems that Rajasthan and Gujarat among others have been the main sufferers. In Rajasthan the quota of sugar and gur has been allotted to co-operative societies controlled and run by a Congress MP. I was not surprised to read in yesterday's *Hindustan Times* that the incompetent system of distribution of gur has paralysed the gur trade in Rajasthan and resulted in smuggling, black marketing and corruption. The Congress MP authorised to buy and distribute gur in the districts was also incharge of the election campaign of the Congress candidate in a recent bye-election to the Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha. It seems that with two such important commitments and responsibilities on his hands, he was unable to fulfil either of them. The recent gur scandal in Delhi is known to you all. Government should take responsibility of distribution of this commodity and allow inter-State movement or alternatively scrap the restrictions.

I am glad to know that to deal effectively and promptly with complaints of corruption and lack of integrity it has been decided to set up a Central Vigilance Commission. This is very necessary because corruption in our country has reached a state of such proportions that it is now dangerous for the country. There has been so much talk of corruption that I hesitate to speak about it again and I would not do so if I did not think that this evil is a greater peril than even the Chinese menace to India. The question we must ask ourselves is why corruption has increased so much in recent years. I am afraid that the blame lies with the Congress Party. As the ruling Party in this country they should have been more careful of the people they took in their ranks. Time was when a Congressman was looked at with respect. Today one automa-

tically associates him with corruption, self-seeking and bullying. Men of no scruples or little worth have succeeded in climbing high in the Congress ranks and often to ministerial positions. What can one expect of them? They have so infected the administrative machinery with corrupt practices that it is now practically impossible for a citizen of India to do any legitimate business with the Government without having first to pay a bribe. Unfortunately unlike the Ombudsman, this Commission is not permitted to enquire into the affairs of corruption and nepotism of Ministers. Otherwise we would have several empty ranks in our ministerial posts. I can give an instance why this Commission is not allowed to look into corruption in the case of Ministers because it would deal a death-blow to the Congress, who could not exist except through corruption. Licence and quotas being given without any strings attached—can you imagine it? To remedy this I should like to suggest that the election rules in this country be changed. Elections today are excessively expensive despite what our hon. Minister without porfolio may say. The pary in power collects funds in exchange for quotas and licences and other favours and that is the root of all evil. I have some suggestions to make.

Ministers in office should not be allowed to campaign. I say this because in the by-election at Mahuwa the whole of the Rajasthan Cabinet and Government machinery was put to use to get the Congress candidate elected.

In the case of their own elections, they should first resign six months before, so that they are in no position to make false promises or influence the voters. There must be a limit to the contributions made in cash or kind by licence-holders and permit-holders to any political party. Publicity as to the symbol and programme of all parties contesting should be given by the Election Commission This would go a long way in lessening the expenses of the candidate. No candidate without a political manifesto should be allowed to contest.

There should be a Commission to enquire into the reform of electoral rules. This, I am sure, will go a long way in eradicating corruption.

It is most gratifying to know that our Government is so concerned with the minorities in Pakistan. We are a secular State and as such it behoves us to assure security to the minorities in our own country. It is a pity that innocent men, women and children, both in India and Pakistan, have to lose their lives and properties for the ulterior motives of politicians.

In conclusion, I would like to refer to Shri Krishna Menon's flashy speech on the Vice-President's Address which received so much publicity. What he said is not of so much consequence but what he wanted to convey is far more important. Sir, does he think that our memory is so short that by turning his searchlight on the British Government and Pakistan we shall forget his own faults of omission and commission in the Defence Ministry which brought the Chinese aggressor right down to the foothills of our country? It was a very subtle way of his, of diverting our attention from his own failures.

Incidentally, may I add that we need not regret the passing of Shri Krishna Menon from power, because we have in Mr. Chagla a spokesman for India at the United Nations whose manner is as good as his matter and, therefore, India's case is much more effective.

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay Central South): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Vice-President, in the Address that he was pleased to deliver at the Joint session of both the Houses, has referred to the

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progress made by public undertakings. I shall just refer to the opening sentence of paragraph 5 of the Vice-President's Address. It says: "Public sector undertakings have made significant progress." It is a matter of gratification that they have made this progress and we all agree that such progress has been made. But there is one task that this Parliament has to accomplish in relation to these public undertakings and that task is to ensure adequate accountability to Parliament of these undertakings. Several attempts have been made. I need not emphasise the importance and urgency of achieving this task. We all know that the Government have committed themselves to the extension of the public sector. We also remember the important role assigned to the public sector in the resolution on industrial policy. All that is history known to everybody. The efforts made by the Government to constitute a committee on public undertakings have had a rather chequered history, but to make it short, we shall begin by admitting that at least the resolution for constituting the committee on public undertakings has been passed in the last session and we are now awaiting further action from the Government on this point.

One of the principal functions of Parliament is to exercise control over public expenditure. Those public undertakings, as we know, have large resources and expend large sums of money and, therefore, to postpone any longer the constitution of the committee, would mean that some progress to be made in having the control exercised over the public expenditure through the medium of this committee in effect would be delayed. This committee on public undertakings, as we all know, will be entrusted with the function of examining the annual accounts of these undertakings and reporting to Parliament thereon. I will only end this subject by saying that the Government will do well and serve the purposes of Parliament well to proceed to constitute such a committee on public undertakings without any further delay.

Just a word about the great need in this country to see that we have a growing number of men and women who study the Chinese language. If ever there was any need for such a study, it is now. We should aim at having a large body of people who understand the Chinese language who have studied Chinse history and who have also had a long acquaintance with the Chinese culture. There have been a number of visitors coming to this country in recent years from abroad, visitors who have been competent observers and themselves scholars of some standing in their countries who have deplored the lack of interest and indifference that exists in our country on this subject of the study of Chinese language. It is sometimes said that our resources are limited. Well, if our resources are limited and if we have to stint, we should stint in some other direction, but certainly not on this vital subject of the study of a foreign language like the Chinese language.

As I said, we have to keep in mind that we have to provide trained men and women to staff our civil services and our diplomatic services, to teach in our universities, to help in the world of Indian journalism on the subject of Chinese language. Since we became independent our responsibility in this matter has greatly increased. We should see that we are not ignorant of our neighbour's languages and also see that they are not ignorant of us and our language. It is not only about the Chinese language that I am saying this; it is about the languages of all our neighbours. I have a certain belief that we in India have a talent for languages and so we should all the more be eager to learn the languages of our neighbouring countries.

In a national emergency like a war, the services of competent men understanding foreign languages are inestimable. We all know of what great value such knowledge can prove in an emergency. We have all heard the story of the heoric achievements of men like Lawrence of Arabia. I was very much encouraged to see a news item recently in the papers where it was said that Shri H. N. Kunzru laid the foundation-stone of the hostel in a new building for the Indian School of International Studies. I am glad that something is being done. I further notice that the cost of this hostel is going to be met by the University Grants Commisison. That also is as it should be. But the Government must not stop there. Government should do much more to pay special attention to this vital activity which is in the national, intellectural and the cultural interest of ourselves as well as of our neighbours.

Now I shall say just a word about the voices that we hear raised lately in demanding that the present state of emergency that exists in the country should be ended. As you know, we are living under a state of emergency declared by the President by a proclamation on October 26, 1962. It is now nearly 14 months that this state of emergency has been there in our country and it still continues. It is quite understandable that people should desire that an emergency like this should end. People, as a rule, do not like any emergency, whether national or of any other kind. It restricts liberty in some directions and it hurts psychologically. When I say that people do not like the emergency, I include in that the Government also. Government does not like an emergency either. It puts a great strain on the administration.

Those who have been prominent in raising this voice against the continuation of the emergency are the communists. But I do not blame them. As I said, they have a right to express their wish for the ending of this emergency. It is not only the communists that we can single out; there are others also. There have recently been seminars held in different parts of the country, attended by people for whose opinion we should have respect, people like jurists and representatives of learned bodies.

Before we can decide what to do about this emergency, there are three things that we have to consider. The first is, will it be wise for us to end this emergency? Secondly, will it be practical for us to end the emergency and lastly will it be safe for us to end this emergency at this stage? Taking the first question, let us consider whether it will be wise to reverse our policy suddenly. Can an emergency be switched on and off as if with an electric button? Emergency involves mobilisation of an entire nation, its man-power, its resources, its defences and above all and not the least, its temper, mood and discipline.

Coming to the second question, whether it will be practical, I would like to ask, is it practical at this stage for us to relax our protective arrangements in a world filled with espionage agents, saboteurs and subversion experts? Coming to the last question, will it be safe to weaken our defences and expose ourselves to an enemy across our border, who is not still in a reasonable mood, an enemy who has so far not shown any inclination to accept the Colombo Proposals?

Shri K. Sivappraghassan (Pondicherry): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a new comer as I am in the sense that I had the honour of taking my seat in this august body only in the last session and I have not opened my mouth since, I deem it my fortune to be able to associate myself with the motion thanking the Vice-President for his gracious Address. The Address, while

[Shri K. Sivappraghassan]
seeking to be pointed and brief, has given us a picture of the condition of our country......

Mr. Speaker: He comes from a distant land he should speak more loudly to be heard.

Shri K. Sivappraghassan: It gives us a call for vigilant and sustained attention for upholding the independence and the dignity of our land, especially in the context of the manoeuvres of the treecherous Chinese and the intransigence, somersaults and juggleries of Pakistan. As a newly elected Member coming for the first time to this House from the Union Territory of Pondicherry, it behoves me to convey to you and through you to the Government of India the earnestness and eagerness of my territory to make its contribution, meagre as it may be, to the common weal of this great nation.

13 hrs.

Pondicherry came into the picture of independent India rather late, seven years after Bharat had its independence. Our territory became free from the grip of French rule in 1954 as a result of what was known as the *de facto* transfer effected so admirably by our beloved and illustrious Prime Minister by negotiations with the Government of France. Nevertheless, another eight years had to pass before the *de jure* transfer took place enabling us to become part and parcel of our ancient motherland, to rejoin our kith and kin not only politically but legally as well.

Sir, I should be failing in my duty if I do not avail myself of this occasion to place on record the special attention, I should say, the kind attention, that the Government of India has been bestowing on my territory, and the notable progress that has taken place there in the various spheres of social life right from the days when my territory came under the wings of the Government of India in 1954. Of course, during the transition period, between 1954 and 1962, the Government of India, in spite of its best intentions, could not go all the way in effecting immediate all round development work there because what was known as the international formality stood in the way—I mean, France was delaying for some reason or other the *de jure* transfer until 1962. All the same, a lot has been done in my territory during these years, particularly in the field of education. In the field of education there has been a phenomenal progress, I should say. A first-rate medical college, a first-rate degree college, and a polytechnic have sprung up there and they are busy moulding up the rising generation there to play their legitimate and useful role in the service of the country. Many schools, primary, middle and high schools, with an exclusive advantage of free education to women right up to secondary stage, are being increasingly opened there. A sugar factory has come into being, and a new pier in place of the old and dilapidated one has also been recently opened.

But this, Sir, is only one side of the picture, a picture of which, no doubt, any Government can reasonably be proud. But there is the other side which requires the immediate attention and action of the Government of India. I may be permitted to say that Pondicherry was a free port during the days of the French rule. The main occupation of the urban population was commerce, and Pondicherry during the pre-merger days, I should say, was enjoying a fair degree of material prosperity. But since the merger of our part—we are very proud and happy about it—with our motherland, the normal import restrictions prevailing in the other parts of the land have been extended to Pondicherry also for reasons of uniformity, and this is hit-

ting the commercial class who form the bulk of our urban population. It has hit them very hard, it has hit them sorely, I should say.

The only alternative, as it appears to all of us, to rehabilitate these people is to industrialise Pondicherry in every possible way. Unless well-formulated chemes vigorously implemented are set on foot in Pondicherry, I am afraid the well-being of the people of my territory will be jeopardised. Recently a team of engineers under the Fertilisers Corporation of India visited our place to study the feasibility of putting up a fertiliser factory there in the public sector. It was very heartening to us. But subsequently we hear that it is being considered whether to locate it in Pondicherry or elsewhere. This, I may submit, is extremely disappointing to an infant State, to say the least. Even in the private sector, right from 1954 there have been repeated requests for facilitating the setting up of a paper mill in Pondicherry which commands for a radius of 60 miles easy availability of raw materials and other allied requirements. Even a two-man committee headed by the Industrial Adviser to the Government of India has recommended the opening of the same. But somehow or other, on some ground or other it is being regularly delayed.

Therefore since this is my maiden speech I want to restrict myself to matters relating to my constituency—I would, before winding up my speech, implore the Government of India through you, Sir, that a few major industrial projects and as many small industrial schemes as possible be sanctioned before the end of the Third Plan and in the Fourth Plan as well.

With these words, I support the motion of thanks to the Vice President for his gracious Address, and I thank you also for having given me this opportunity to voice out certain needs of my territory very vital for its existence and for its flourishing.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी (हमीरपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उपराष्ट्रपति महोदय ने राष्ट्रपति की हैसियत से काम करते हुए जो अभिभाषण हमारी संसद् के मिलेजुले अधिवेशन में किया था, उसके लिए मैं उन्हें धन्यवाद देने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं ।

हमारे सदन के बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने इस सम्बन्ध में अपने विचार व्यक्त किये हैं । आज प्रातःकाल आचार्य कृपलानी ने भी इस सम्बन्ध में अपना भाषण दिया । जहां तक भ्रष्टाचार और अन्य दुर्गुणों के समाज में व्यापक होने का प्रश्न है मैं उन से सहमत हूं । लेकिन जब वह यह कहते हैं कि राष्ट्र का मान मर्यादा नहीं गिरी है अपितु सार्वजनिक कार्यकर्ताओं के कारण विशेष कर वे जो सरकार में हैं, उनके कारण अधोपतन हुआ है तब मुझे जरूर कुछ सोचने का अवसर मिलता है और मेरे दिमाग को यह बात सही मालूम पड़ती है कि इस में, राष्ट्र के अधःपतन में, भ्रष्टाचार के प्रचार में और अन्य दुर्गुणों को देश में फैलाने में विरोधी तत्वों का भी अधिक हाथ है । मैं इसके प्रमाण दे सकता हूं । जब कभी भी कोई व्यक्ति भ्रष्टाचार के कारण किसी समाज से या किसी राजनैतिक दल से निष्कासित होता है तो विरोधी दल उसको आश्रय देते हैं । मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूं . . . .

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत (होशंगाबाद) : कांग्रेस वाले ऐसा नहीं करते ?

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : दोनों तरफ से बातें हो सकती हैं ।

ऐसे वकील विरोधी दलों में और दूसरे दलों में भी होंगे जो कत्ल और दूसरे बड़े बड़े समाज विरोधी कार्यों को प्रोत्साहित करते हैं, इसके लिए पहले से योजना बनाते हैं और उन्हें फिर बचानेका प्रयत्न करते हैं । इसलिए केवल एकतरफा आरोप लगाना सर्वथा गलत है । दोष दोनों ओर है और समाज भर में है । अगर हम अपने आप पर्दा उठा कर देखें तो

[श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी]

मालूम होगा कि भ्रष्टाचार का कारण केवल सरकार ही नहीं बल्कि विरोधी लोग भी हैं और दूसरे समाज के लोग भी हैं। यदि हम भ्रष्टाचार का उन्मलन करना चाहते हैं तो हमें निश्चय करना पड़ेगा कि हम सब मिल कर उपाय सोचें और आचार संहिता हम बनायें जिस के अनसार हम सब लोग काम करें। जब तक ऐसा नहीं होगा तब तक चाहे नंदा जी यहां पर विजिलेंस समितियां बनायें और चाहे कामत जी बड़ी डींग हांकें, इस बीमारी का समाधान व्यावहारिक रीति से नहीं हो सकेगा और व्यावहारिक रूप उसको तभी मिलेगा जबकि समाज के सभी तत्व मिल कर इसके उन्मूलन की ओर प्रयत्नशील हों।

जहां हमारे देश का औद्योगीकरण हुआ है, जहां पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत अच्छा काम हुआ है, जैसा उपराष्ट्रपति जी ने हमें बताया है, वहां मुझे यह कहने में भी संकोच नहीं है कि वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में जो असाधारण वृद्धि हुई है, वह बड़ा ही चिन्ता का विषय है। देश भर में इस के ऊपर चिन्ता है। चिन्ता ही नहीं, अन्दर ही अन्दर एक बड़ा भारी गोलमाल है और लोगों के हृदयों में असन्तोष फैलता चला जा रहा है। विशेषकर यदि आप गौर फरमायें तो मालूम होगा, और मुझे मालूम है, कि जब फसलें आई थीं तो गेहूं और दूसरे खाद्यान्न किसानों को ११ रु०, १२ रु० और १४ रु० मन के हिसाब से बेचना पड़ा था, और आज गेहूं २८ रु० या ३० रु० मन बिक रहा है या ३२ रु० मन तक बिक रहा है। इस में जो असाधारण वृद्धि हुई है २० रु० प्रति मन की, वह न तो किसान को मिली और न सरकार के हाथों में आई। आखिर इस असाधारण वृद्धि में कौन मुनाफाखोरी कर रहा है, किस के हाथ इस ओर बढ़ रहे हैं इस बात की ओर सरकार का ध्यान नहीं जाता, और दूसरे लोग भी शायद इस तरफ कोई सुझाव नहीं दे सके। अगर उन्होंने दिये हैं तो मैं उन का स्वागत करता हूं। मेरा कहना यह है कि सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में दृढ़ता से कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है। कोई समस्या अमर्यादित रूप से बढ़ती है और उस पर अंकुश नहीं होता, नियंत्रण नहीं होता तो कठिनाई उत्पन्न होती है। यदि आप को इस के रोकने की आवश्यकता है जिस से कि मूल्यों पर नियन्त्रण किया जा सके तो मैं समझता हूं कि संसद् का हर एक पक्ष, चाहे विरोधी हो चाहे सरकारी पक्ष का, सरकार की मदद करेगा और ऐसा कानून बनाने में सहयोग देगा जिस से ऐसे लोगों को मूल्य बढ़ाने से रोका जा सके, मुनाफाखोरी से रोका जा सके, जो कि गलत तरीके से मुनाफाखोरी करते हैं, क्योंकि उसका फायदा न तो किसान वर्ग को पहुंचता है और न सरकार को पहुंचता है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आज वस्तुओं की इतनी कमी नहीं है जितनी कि इस नियंत्रण के कारण उत्पन्न की गई है। मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। जो मेरे घर का गांव कहा जाता है चरखारी, वहां बाजार के दिन सहस्रों लोगों ने बाजार को लूटा दिन दहाड़े, पिछले रविवार को। वहां पर १० या १५ हजार मन गल्ला और गेहूं लूटा गया। कोई दूसरी चीजें नहीं लूटी गई। इससे अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है कि जनता में भुखमरी है और आय के साधन इतने नहीं बढ़े हैं कि वे मूल्यों के अनुसार अपना जीवन निर्वाह कर सकें। सुना गया है कि कानपुर में भी बाजार लूटा गया है। ऐसी गड़बड़ियां आज बाजारों में चल रही हैं: यह कोई इक्का दुक्का घटना की बात नहीं है, यह एक छोटा सा इंगित है कि सरकार को सोचना चाहिये कि इन मूल्यों के बढ़ने से क्या हो रहा है। मुझे मालूम है कि १ लाख ४१ हजार मन गेहूं कानपुर में रखा हुआ है और जो आटा पीसने वाली मिलें हैं उन्हें १४ रु० मन गेहूं दिया जाता है, इसलिये कि वे पब्लिक को १६ रु० मन आटा बेचें। लेकिन इस गेहूं से मैदा और

रवा आदि निकालने के बाद जो बचता है वह मिलों में २१ रु० मन बिकता है, लेकिन रसीद दी जाती है १६ रु० मन की । इस तरह से एक-एक मिल मालिक को ४०,००० मन गल्ला बेचने के लिये दिया जाता है और फी मन ५ रु० अधिक लाभ यदि उस को मिले तो एक महीने में वह लाखों रुपये कमा लेगा । इस प्रकार की चोरबाजारी चल रही है, क्योंकि हमारा वितरण ठीक नहीं है । मैं सरकार को सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि वह इस सम्बन्ध में टाल मटोल की बात न करे । मैं ने खाद्य मंत्री को इस बात की ओर इशारा किया तो उन्होंने कहा कि सूबे की सरकार से बातचीत कीजिये । लेकिन सूबे की सरकार से कहते हैं तो वह उसे सुनती नहीं है । ऐसी अवस्था में इस पर सोच विचार करने की जरूरत है कि या तो आप मिल मालिकों को पिसवा कर गल्ला न दें कि वे सीधे पब्लिक को वितरण करें, पब्लिक खुद पिसवा लेगी, और अगर पिसवा कर देना चाहते हैं तो वह सही दामों पर बेचा जा सके और वे लोग चोरबाजारी न कर सकें, इस पर हमें ध्यान देना चाहिये ।

पाकिस्तान और काश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में भी मैं दो शब्द कहना चाहता हूं । हम ने देखा कि सुरक्षा परिषद् में वाद विवाद हुआ । जब भी वहां बहस होती है तो देखने में आता है कि पाकिस्तान बात चीत का सूत्रपात करता है और हम डिफेन्सिव कदम उठाते हैं । इस में कोई शक नहीं कि हमारा पक्ष न्याय का है और हम किसी न किसी तरह से उस में विजय पाते हैं, लेकिन आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि अपनी बात को सही ढंग से संसार के सामने रखें । पाकिस्तान एक आक्रामक देश है, उस ने काश्मीर पर आक्रमण किया था । आक्रमण हुआ लेकिन आज तक वह वापस नहीं लिया गया । काश्मीर का वह भाग जो आजाद काश्मीर है न्यायपूर्वक हमारे देश का अंग है और जब तक इस सम्बन्ध में पाकिस्तान अपना आक्रमण वापस नहीं लेता तब तक हमें इस सम्बन्ध में डिफेन्सिव रुख अपनाना शोभा नहीं देता । इसलिये आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि पाकिस्तान की बात हम संसार के सामने रखें, साथ ही साथ जो चीन के प्रधान मंत्री ने ५५ देशों का दौरा किया उस की भी काट करें और अपने ऐसे दल भेजें जो हमारे न्यायपूर्ण पक्ष को संसार के सामने रख कर अपने लिये पूर्ण सहयोग प्राप्त करें । मैं अपने देश की परराष्ट्र नीति पर पूर्ण विश्वास रखता हूं और समझता हूं कि एशिया के लोग भी इसे पसन्द करते हैं । लेकिन आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हम इस का व्यापक प्रचार करें । संसार भर में इसका प्रचार करें ताकि लोग समझ सकें कि जो कुछ हो रहा है वह केवल नासमझी के कारण हो रहा है ।

इसके बाद मैं दो शब्द सामुदायिक विकास के सम्बन्ध में भी कहना चाहता हूं । आज यह स्थिति है कि देश भर में सामुदायिक विकास के कार्य फैल चुके हैं । हर जगह पर ब्लाक स्थापित हो चुके हैं और ब्लाक समितियों को काम दिया गया है । कहा गया है कि हम ने शासन का विकेन्द्रीकरण कर दिया है, लेकिन वास्तविकता यह है कि शासन का विकेन्द्रीकरण नहीं हुआ । सचिवालय ने और अधिकारियों ने बहुत सुन्दर ढंग से प्रयत्न किया है कि विकास के कामों के सम्बन्ध में जो आक्रमण पहले अधिकारियों पर हुआ करता था वह पब्लिक के ऊपर हो और वे दूसरों के ऊपर से बन्दूक रख कर चला सकें । वास्तविक विकास की बात तो यह है कि बी० डी० ओ० और उनके कर्मचारियों के बंगले बन गये हैं और वे देखने के लायक हैं, तथा जब कभी आप दौरे पर जायें तो वे चाय के साथ आप का सम्मान भी कर सकते हैं, लेकिन जिस गांव में पन्द्रह साल पेश्तर धूल उड़ा करती थी वहां आज भी उड़ रही है । लोगों का जीवन स्तर ऊंचा नहीं हुआ, वहां कोई उद्योग नहीं पनपा और न कोई विशेष बात हुई । इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आंख खोलने के लिये एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं । एक

[श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी]

कमिश्नर महोदय एक ब्लाक का दौरा करने गये । उन को वहां एक मुर्गी पालन केन्द्र का उद्घाटन करना था । उन्होंने उस मुर्गी पालन केन्द्र को देखा तो आश्चर्य चकित हो गये कि वहां पर इतना अच्छा मुर्गी पालन केन्द्र है । बड़े प्रसन्न हुए । लेकिन उसी क्षेत्र में तीन स्थानों पर मुर्गी पालन केन्द्रों को उन को देखना था । जब दूसरे मुर्गी पालन केन्द्र को देखने गये तो रास्ते में बीच के स्थान पर चाय पीने का आयोजन किया गया ताकि वहां उन को दो घंटे तक रोके रखा जाये । इस बीच में पहले केन्द्र की सब मुर्गियां दूसरे केन्द्र पर पहुंचा दी गईं । कमिश्नर महोदय ने उसे देखा तो फिर खुश हुए । जब तीसरे केन्द्र को जाने लगे तो फिर बीच में रास्ते में चाय पीने का आयोजन किया गया ताकि दो घंटे लग जायें । इस बीच में फिर वह मुर्गियां तीसरे केन्द्र पर पहुंचा दी गईं । लेकिन कमिश्नर महोदय ने वहां पहुंचने पर देखा कि जो पहले केन्द्र पर लूली मुर्गी थी वह इस केन्द्र में भी है । तब कहीं उन की आंखें खुलीं कि वहां पर मुर्गी पालन केन्द्र एक भी नहीं है, खाली कुछ मुर्गियां हैं और वही एक केन्द्र से दूसरे केन्द्र पर पहुंचा दी जाती हैं । उन के पहुंचने के पहले ही वहां वे पहुंच जाती थीं । इस प्रकार की मुलम्मासाजी से हम देश की आंखों में कब तक धूल झोंक सकते हैं । अगर हम चाहते हैं कि सचमुच विकास का काम हो तो हमें देखने की आवश्यकता है कि जितना व्यय हम करते हैं उस के अनुसार काम हो रहा है या नहीं । अगर कोई भी व्यापारी कुछ व्यय करता है तो चाहता है कि कुछ लाभ हो, अगर वह १६ आना खर्च करता है तो चाहता है कि उस को १६ आने १ नया पैसा मिले । लेकिन यहां पर हालत यह है कि अगर हम एक लाख रुपये का काम करते हैं तो सेवाओं पर दो लाख व्यय होता है और जो एक लाख रुपये का काम होता है उस में ५० फी सदी तो इंजीनियरों, अफसरों और दूसरे लोगों की जेब में जाता है, शेष ५० फी सदी में जो कंट्रैक्टर है वह सोचता है कि उसे भी दस रुपये मिल जायें । इस तरह से ४० हजार के काम पर एक लाख खर्च होता है और सेवाओं पर दो लाख खर्च होता है । मैं गोहाड़ विकास खंड को देखने गया तो वहां खेल का मैदान रातों रात गैस की बत्तियां लगा कर बना दिया गया और १० हिस्सा बालू में एक हिस्सा सीमेंट लगाया गया । कमिश्नर महोदय उसे देख कर खुश हो गये । जब वे चले गये तो एक महीने बाद सारा मैदान जमीन में मिल गया लेकिन उस विकास खंड के सदस्यों का नाम हो गया । इस प्रकार से अनेक दिशाओं में जो हमारा अपव्यय हो रहा है उस को रोका जाये । मैं आशा करता हूं कि जब अगले वर्ष राष्ट्रपति का भाषण हम को सुनने को मिलेगा तो देखने को मिलेगा कि मंत्रालय ने सचमुच अच्छा काम किया है और अपव्यय नहीं हुआ ताकि जनता में सन्तोष की लहर आ जाये उसे सुन कर ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं उपराष्ट्रपति महोदय को, जिन्होंने राष्ट्रपति की हैसियत से भाषण दिया, धन्यवाद देता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि भविष्य में मेरे सुझावों पर अमल किया जायेगा ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order We all appreciate the presence of the solitary Deputy Minister of Transport, in the House......

Mr. Speaker: There is another Deputy Minister also present here, namely the Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am sorry. There are two Deputy Ministers present here. But I submit that on an important occasion like this when the President's address is being debated in the House, there should be at least one Cabinet Minister, at least one senior Minister present in the House. I hope that you will kindly

issue directions to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs in this regard.

Mr. Speaker: I should agree with such a suggestion, and of course, there ought to be more Ministers present here, especially senior Ministers.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs may kindly be informed.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, that is being done.

Shri Karni Singhji (Bikaner): I heard the Vice-President's Address with great attention, but I found that there was absolutely no reference to India's sports policy in the entire Address, and as a result of that, I wish today to focus attention entirely on the subject of sports, and I therefore wish to speak in support of my amendment No. 11.

As you know, Sir, this is the Olympics year. The olympics come about every four years, and naturally, the entire sports population in this country now have their attention focused on the Indian contingent that will be going to Tokyo next October. As a Member of Parliament and also as an active sportsman myself, I have had the good fortune to have represented my country four times abroad and won the Indian colours. But as a result of that, I have also had the opportunities to share the joy and frustration of our Indian sportsmen, and because of that I know first-hand what the problems Indian sportsmen face today are.

I would like to make a small forecast today, eight months ahead of the Olympics. If Government go about giving no support and help to the sportsmen, my forecast is that I doubt very much if India will come back with any gold medals at all. Let not anybody say after the Olympics that nobody warned you. We have eight months in which our sportsmen can be given the proper coaching, the proper equipment and the full opportunity to enable them to bring laurels to their country. But, as matters stand today, I have grave misgivings in my mind that these gold medals may only be far-off dreams.

At this stage, I would like to pay a tribute to the late Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, who is no longer with us but who did so much for Indian sports, and I only wish that she were here today to guide the destinies of Indian sports.

As you know, Government have set up the new All-India Council of Sports, and like all such Government-organised bodies, it certainly fills a vacuum but really does precious little. We know that because the Federation which I represent has been battling to get aid from the All-India Council of Sports, but we did not really get very far at all.

As far as our schools and colleges are concerned, we have great talent, but you will notice that there are a number of schools and colleges in our country today that do not even have the elementary playing fields. That can be a greater tragedy than to see that our boys and girls are frustrated, although the talent is there!

13.22 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I would like now to point out a few matters which are lacking in our sports policy, and I hope that Government would be kind enough to give attention to them. The first is that the National Federations, though they are good bodies, do not seem to get the proper standards from their sportsmen. Secondly, the interest that the Federations take in the sports activities which they control in their respective fields is not adequate, and we need at least a hundred times more interest if we want to get any place. Thirdly, the present State Education Departments

[Shri Karni Singhji]

are not represented at all on the Sports Council. The consensus of opinion at the All India Sports Congress held in 1963 was that the Education Departments of the State Governments should be persuaded to take more active interest and nominate their representatives on the all-India sports bodies. Fourthly, an all-India conference should be convened, and all Directors of Public Instruction should be invited as a matter of policy, for the promotion of sports. Fifthly, the All-India Council of Sports as the premier body should sponsor such a conference, because this institution is the advisory body to Government, that is, to the Government of India, on matters of sports promotion. Lastly, the dependence on the Army and Police to draw sportsmen is not entirely good. Talent must be drawn from schools and colleges also as is the case with other countries. In our country, unfortunately, we depend far too much on the Armed Forces and the police.

Some of the suggestions are that we should have a regular survey conducted in all higher secondary schools, colleges and universities to find out the availability of grounds, the equipment that is necessary, the funds made available for sports and the facilities existing in technical know-how for different games and their coaching staff. We must be able to build over a period of ten to fifteen years good sports cells in each institution. These educational institutions must be the main source from which we can draw talent for national and international events.

In the Education Departments of the States, a deputy director should be completely in overall charge of the subject of sports.

No school, college or university at present has paid coaches. Suitable teachers may be selected for three to five months' training so that until proper coaches are available these trained teachers can fill the gap.

In higher secondary schools, colleges and universities, expenditure on sports should be met by Government up to 60 per cent. Coaching in shooting and golf should be included in the programme of the National Institute of Sports at Patiala.

That brings us to the question of the shortages of funds, one of the excuses that is thrown at sportsmen nearly every time we go to Government, and I shall deal with this very briefly. As you know, one of the most important things to raise the standards of Indian sportsmen is to give our sportsmen the opportunity to compete shoulder to shoulder in international sports. But, whenever such a proposal is made, the teams are pruned down entirely due to lack of funds or lack of foreign exchange. I am afraid that not only our generation but the next generation also has to learn to live with the foreign exchange shortage. We surely cannot let the youth of our country be completely frustrated because of this, and Government must be able to find ways and means of allotting foreign exchange for the deserving sportsmen who have fairly good standards and who can raise the name of our country abroad. Just merely saying that teams will not be sent abroad because they are sub-standard is putting the cart before the horse, because unless we give our sportsmen the proper coaching, the proper implements etc., we cannot expect our sportsmen to come up to the highest standards of the world and compare with the Sputnik countries who are a lot better off than we are.

I wish to illustrate this very briefly to you, and this really revolves round socialism. Only two days ago, we had the All-India Ojen Championship in golf. This was the first time that such a championship was staged at New Delhi in India, and we had half a dozen champions of the world coming and competing along with our own boys. And you would be very happy to know that apart from Captain P. G. Sethi from

the Armed Forces, one of our champions, the best players happened to come from the poorest rungs of the ladder. I watched those boys who battled with these world champions, and they were men who were playing with borrowed shoes, with borrowed clothes and borrowed clubs. Their income was in the region of Rs. 100 a month. But they were tremendous players and I would like Government to subsidise and support these men, to give them the clubs, the implements, the guns or whatever other support they need for the sport they deal in, and give them the tools so that they can stand up shoulder to shoulder with other people better placed in life. After all, our sportsmen are a national wealth, and they are a national asset, and you cannot let them down frustrated only because they do not have the means at their disposal.

In shooting, in which I have had greater contact, I have had the opportunity of shooting shoulder to shoulder with some of our Armed Forces men and some of the boys from the Delhi University. All of them have tremendous talent, but you will be surprised to know that after three years of approaching Government we have not even to this day been able to get the Government to accept to give them the proper guns and cartridges with which to shoot. Surely, when the rest of the world's champions come from the services, our Armed Forces men can do equally well, given the chance. Why is it that after approaching the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health and all those concerned, we still have been able to draw nothing except to be up against a blank wall?

That brings us to the question of the subsidisation of sportsmen. You will be very happy to know that Rajasthan is one of the few States which have gone out of their way to subsidise their sportsmen. Today, because of this, we have men on the Indian teams who would otherwise never have been there. I hope that my brother Members when they go home will be able to persuade their respective States to see that sportsmen coming from their States are likewise subsidised and given an equal opportunity to do their best for their country.

A suggestion has been made that to raise funds for building sports fields, we should go in for raffles. Admittedly, our Government's policy is not in favour of such a thing. But I am sure that we can make an exception when it comes to the health of our nation. It is estimated that in five years these raffles can raise approximately a crore of rupees. That, I am sure, could help build stadia and sports fields all over our country, in the distant corners of India.

Now that the olympics are coming about, naturally everybody is extremely concerned about the standards of our country. Every country, unfortunately—I will say this because I have had the opportunity of watching the last Olympics at Rome—is placing far too much emphasis on winning, and unfortunately, the emphasis on good sportsmanship is dying out. Likewise, in our country, too, I think our Government and the sports federations and also the All India Council of Sports place far too much emphasis on this: can the Indian team win? I have no doubt that the Indian team will do their best with whatever implements are at their disposal. But the important thing in sports, and what is the motto of the olympics, is to participate. The most important thing is to get to know people from different parts of the world, and winning a match is not the only reason for sportsmen to go abroad. Therefore, I would like to point out to the Government that while it is important that a certain amount of emphasis must be laid on winning the world championships, nevertheless that is not the sole purpose for which our sportsmen go abroad.

[Shri Karni Singhji]

A suggestion has been made that due to the fact that there are far too many students who wish to play games and not enough sports stadia, our stadia in large cities should be lit up so that after working hours, between 5 and 9 in the night, two or three shifts of players can participate in games in the same stadium. I believe it would cost approximately Rs. 50,000 to lit up one stadium. I hope Government would consider putting this in their plans so that stadia all over the country can be lit up and larger numbers of people can participate in sports.

I would like to conclude by just saying this much, that your sportsmen are your national wealth. These men and women who go abroad wear the national colours. They are ambassadors of our country. Give them the opportunity to do their best. For God's sake, do not let them feel frustrated. As an active participant in international sports, where I have had the honour to represent my country, I have felt frustrated, and I have shared the frustration of my team members. I feel that this is not good for the morale of our country at all.

If the Government are not prepared to stand by their sportsmen, I would make a challenge and say this. if you do not help sportsmen, you deprive yourself of the right to sit in arm chairs and sit on judgment over the poor showings of our boys. Give us the tools, give us the opportunities and we will give you the results.

Shri Chandrabhan Singh (Bilaspur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have listened with rapt attention the Address of the Vice-President and the speeches of the leading members of the Opposition and Congress stalwarts while discussing the theft of the holy relic from Hazratbal shrine the disturbances and holocaust in East Pakistan and West Bengal, the battle of wits during the Question Hour from 10th to the 17th of February, 1964.

I have wandered round the Parliament building, making silly mistakes of places and persons. I have admired the architectures, the fittings and furnishings, the uniforms and all that, and have come to the conclusion that something terribly wrong has been done, and is being perpetuated by well-meaning persons.

I feel that on the midnight of the 14th August 1947, when we entered the Parliament to take the reins from the British,—when the Father of the Nation was in Noakhali, calming passions and giving solace and pleading for mercy, love and non-violence—the Indian picture completely changed.

Those apostles of truth sacrifice, love and non-violence were metamorphosed. The era of modernity has entered in everything, in building, in art, in providing living conditions, in administration, in poetry, power, electricity, nuclear science, atomic energy, universities, churches, temples, gurdwaras, mahants, priests, professors and teachers. As far as it goes, that is probably good. What remains stationary and stagnant are the villagers and the villages, the one thing Mahatma Gandhi always kept first, for whom he lived and ultimately became the martyr. It will be good to imagine what Mahatmaji will think about all this—a poet laureate may make a theme of this.

I heard the Health Minister valiantly crossing swords with a doctor about rural water supply and expressing the Centre's inability to force the State Governments for their sins of omissions and commissions.

In the recent bye-election in Bilaspur, we had to cover about 1250 villages with more than 4 lakh voters and a population of about 8 lakhs, and the scene that I saw was appalling—no clean drinking water. no school, no roads no shafakhana dawakhana or dispensary, but dust, dung, disease, despondency and donkeys, the

famous five D's of Agra. Ignorance was in abundance.

In the 17th year of our independence, at wh ch age a child passes the age of adolescence and gets all the qualities of adulthood, where are we?

I feel that emphasis has been laid on wrong things. The planners have p anned well. We have got Bhakra-Nangal, Hirakud, Chittaranjan, Sindri, Bhilai, Trombay, Chidambaram, Chandigarh and what not—show-pieces for the world's tourists—and we take our hats off to our engineers. But could not something be done also for the v llage and the villager? I am sure this distinct possibility has been completely lost sight of. I p'ead for a change in our outlook. Besides carrying on all that has been undertaken energetically, efficiently, honestly and economically, the fol'owing must be done: Rs. 1,000 crores for rural water supply, Rs. 1 000 crores for roads for all the villagers, Rs. 1,000 crores for primary schools for all the villages, Rs. 1,000 crores for d'spensaries, shafakhanas and medical relief, Rs. 1,000 crores for small scale industry and Rs. 1,000 crores for a Gandhi kuti in each village. The total comes to about Rs. 6.000 crores. The figures are symbolic, and they have to be decided by experts not from the PWD but drawn from villages.

During my post-election thanksgiving tour, I was shown a higher secondary school building at Ganiyari built by villagers on the specifications of the PWD whose estimate was Rs. 80.000; I was told by the enthusiastic Principal, a Sardarji, that it cost them only Rs. 7,500. This is a tell-tale figure and proves that definite economy can be effected everywhere.

The aid of America, England or any other country cannot be a pre-condition for bartering away our sovereignty over an inch of our land. The game being played by Great Britain of running with the hare and hunting with the hound, the so-called goodwill mission exercised by the Americans by playing the double game over Kashmir—these must come to an end, aid or no aid. I will give you an example of the aid given to China. America put trillions of dollars into China. The money went into the pockets of a few. We know what is the fate of China now. China has become a communist country. That is going to happen in this country too if we adopt the same policy.

The real advancement is the creation of the moral stature of the population, and this has got to be raised by a regular system of religious education, under which each big village or unit will have a Gandhi kuti with emblems of temple, church, mosque, gurdwara and other religious symbols, where the favourite prayers of the Father of the Nation will be sung at a particular time in the morning or evening.

Materialism and wealth of the western type will not solve the human problem. For example, you will agree, that America is the richest country in the world, where one person out of every two owns an automobile, but statistics prove that 10 to 12 per cent of the American children go to a mental home at some time or other, and that this percentage is rising. Crime figures are stated to be the highest in America, they are rising and are the highest in the world. This proves that richness of material life will not solve our problem. American administrators are greatly concerned over this aspect.

Let us make a beginning in the real worship of the poorest of the

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poor, the Daridra Narayana, in the remotest corner of this vast country, from Kashmir to Kanya Kumari, from NEFA to Dwaraka, and fulfil the vision of the Father of the Nation to see that every Indian is happy and smiling. The question knows no boundaries of caste, creed or colour or the usual party affiliations in a democratic set-up.

Speaking for myself, as a doctor and a surgeon, an educationist and administrator, I have watched and helped and served the poorest of the poor. I have rushed within minutes of a phone call to save a life in the middle of the night, toiled hard for hours to alleviate suffering; and after my retirement, I am here by the will of those villagers and my efforts will be to serve them without fear or favour.

May I plead with all the Members of Parliament, irrespective of their denominations to join hands and help the greatest cause which I would like to call "Back to the villages". If you want to bring back the glory of India, if you want to walk with head high in the comity of nations, if you really care for the poor and the downtrodden, I plead with you to forget your labels and back this cause which I have mentioned as "back to the villages".

With these few words, I strongly support the motion of vote of thanks to the Vice-President performing the duties of President.

Shri M. Malaichami (Periyakulam): I rise to support the Motion of Thanks to the Vice-President for his Address, which gives us a few things under the consideration of the Government for implementation during the current year.

It is gratifying to note that the estimated industrial production during the current year will exceed by seven to eight per cent the production of the previous year. Basic industries like coal and steel also are making improvements, and production in the steel plants is running near capacity.

In spite of the fact that we have made progress during the last decade by increasing food production from 56 million to 80 million tons, we find that there has been some fall in agricultural production during the year. The over-all economy of the country is lagging behind. It is a serious matter emphasizing the deep concern of the Government. Seventy per cent of the population are agriculturists, and a fall in agricultural production would mean a further fall in the economic standards of the people. To raise the standard of the people, production is absolutely essential.

With the rise in prices of commodities and a fall in agricultural production, the income of the cultivator will be very greatly affected. To increase production, all possible steps must be taken, and the producer must be enabled to get a fair price for his produce. But the present situation is not affording the necessary incentive to the agriculturist to increase production. It is learnt that about 33 per cent of the land under cultivation is owned by about four per cent of the well-to-do section of the agricultural community, and the recent legislations regarding land holdings and other land reforms have not sufficiently provided the necessary incentive for the agriculturist.

On account of the growth in population and lack of employment opportunities also, people have to fall back upon land for their living. When the land is limited and the population grows year after year, the income of the agriculturist is affected, and there is also a growing disparity in the economic standards of the people.

To feed the nation and to provide the requisite raw materials for the industrial output of the country, it is necessary to increase production. Opportunities must be given for providing additional employment to agriculturists.

Japan and other countries are in a position to produce four times the rate of production in our country. So, we should strain every nerve to increase agricultural production. This can be done only if the necessary incentives are given to the agriculturists.

The problems at present facing the agriculturists are uneconomic holdings, rural indebtedness, lack of scientific and technical knowledge, insufficient utilisation of the irrigation potential and lack of efficient marketing. Science and technology can be utilised only if the agriculturist is enabled to carry on his operations in a system under which he gets an increased share, instead of enabling the landlord to knock off the entire benefit.

The agriculturists living in the rural areas are not in a position to understand the latest developments in the country on account of inadequate transport and communications. Though some constructive measures have been undertaken by the implementation of the community development scheme in the rural areas, so far as agricultural production is concerned, it has still to gain the confidence of the people. Though intense effort has been made under the Grow More Food Campaign, only two to four per cent of the land under cultivation has come under scientific methods of cultivation.

Rural development has lagged behind urban development. Rural areas must be simultaneously made efficient sources of production and an enlarged area of marketing for industrial development. Sufficient capital and technical talent must be invested in the rural areas. Even now we see that rural areas are experiencing dearth of technical personnel like engineers, doctors, craftsmen like fitters and others.

The target under the minor irrigation programme is 12·8 million acres which has to be achieved during the current Plan, but this is likely to be affected by the scarcity of cement, iron and other materials, and this has also to be looked into by our Government. It is encouraging to note that additional irrigation facilities for six million acres of land have been provided and that the Government is considering the prospect of expanding irrigation facilities to a further 5½ million acres. Though enough money has been allotted for the various aspects of agriculture like minor irrigation, soil conservation, animal husbandry, dry farming and seed multiplication schemes, dairy farming, forestry, fishery, warehousing and marketing, the progress made is not appreciable. It is said that while consumers suffer on account of high prices, the producer too does not get a fair price for his produce. A study of the marketing conditions has revealed that 40 per cent of the price goes into marketing costs in the case of durables; the percentage is still more in the case of perishables leaving the producer with less than one-third of the selling price. An expert team must go into the marketing costs of agricultural products in various regions and some formula must be arrived at to give some incentives to the producers. Steps should also be taken to produce agricultural implements such as small tractors, ploughs etc. on a mass scale and they should be within the reach of agriculturists.

We find so many disquieting features about the distribution of fertilisers and the Centre should ensure

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proper distribution to cater to the farmer's needs. While the cultivated area is three hundred and fifty million acres, the fertiliser used is only 4·9 lakh tons. The low utilisation of fertiliser explains the low productivity of the land. The farmer's present condition is: low production, poor equipments. Various hardships experienced by agriculturists must be ascertained by a committee which should go also into operational costs of the production in agriculture and recommend necessary incentives for increased production. As it is of imperative necessity for economic development and raising the standard of living and fighting the unemployment problem, these things demand immediate and urgent attention of Government. So, a committee should be appointed to go into all these questions in the various regions of the country and arrive at some speedy conclusions to remedy the present stalemate.

Yesterday, an hon. Member was waxing eloquent about the minority communities in our country without devoting equal attention to the hardships of minorities in Pakistan. One redeemable feature of his speech was that he never questioned the secular character of our country; he also said that Muslims in spite of hardships have decided to stay in this country. It shows the confidence created by the assurance given by hour Home Minister. So long as secularism is the accepted principle here, it would pave the way for solving many problems. It would help if instead of such firy speeches, some constructive solutions are made for the betterment of the conditions of minorities not only in this country but in the other country also. I would also suggest speedy steps to integrate Kashmir completely with our country and to vacate aggression by Pakistan on Kashmir. With these words, Sir, I conclude.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee (Nabadwip): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I had no intention of taking part because my heart aches so much at the thought of human suffering in East Pakistan and here also. In the lines of Newman—I say:

"Lead kindly light
amidst encircling gloom,
The night is dark and
I am far from home;
Keep thou my feet
I do not ask to see the distant scene:

One step is enough for me."

I speak because I feel that my Government has totally failed, in the sense, that if one minority is molested here, it fails because the Constitution grants that every one will enjoy full citizenship rights. My hon. friend Badrudduja also admitted that this was a secular State and that our Government was trying to do something. He even euologised Mr. Nanda. But Sir, I am not satisfied with it; I say that even if one man is not treated as a full-fledged citizen in India, our Government fails. The reason is that our Government is not strong enough. They are timid and weak. They profess to follow Mahatma Gandhi; in actual practice they are far off from him. I had the fortune of knowing Gandhiji; I was for thirty years in the Congress before I left: I came into contact with him several times I knew how he acted in such a situation. At the time of Calcutta killings, he was in Beliaghata and when the holocaust of Noakhali came he went there, to rehabilitate the displaced Hindus. He was not a man to avoid responsibilities. I was there in Noakhali with him when the news of Partition came, he was simply stunned. He said: there was a time when I used to say 'yes' and there my followers would say yes and now when I say: yes, they say: no. He was stunned to hear about the parti-

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tioning of the country. He said that this communal fight would go on at a State level. And Sir, what was formerly on community level and party level has now come on a State level. And his forebodings have come to be true. What do we see? Who wanted this partition of the country? No true son of India wanted it. No true son of India who fought in the battle for freedom wanted it. They were dead against it. No true son of India, whether he be a Hindu or a Muslim, wanted it. They were all against it. But a third party was responsible for this partition. The third party wanted to have this partition to suit its own interests.

I shall now quote what was said by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in this context. Replying to a public reception in Bombay on 30th October, 1948 he said:

> "India has passed through many troubles during the first 14 months of her freedom. Partition was one of them. When we accepted the proposal, my heart broke, as also those of my colleagues. Yet we accepted it with a clear conscience, for we thought that if the Hindus and Muslims could not live together in peace and harmony, it was better to part than to end up by destroying one another.
>
> We were already at each others' throats, as it were, and we could not do anything about it because a third and an interested party saw to it that we remained divided and fighting among ourselves. We thought, therefore, that it would be wiser to accept partition immediately and eliminate foreign influence, so that we might be able to taste the freedom of even a truncated India.
>
> I never wanted to accept partition. I even used to wonder why the Muslim leaders accepted a truncated partition. When we came into power as a free people, I realised that they did so because their intentions towards us were clearly evil. We, therefore, set about making ourselves strong and ready, because we also realised that Pakistan had the backing of some foreign powers . . . ."

I say history is repeating itself, because, when the British found that they had to leave India, they wanted the partition of the country, and they just encouraged their yes men for that. They were the authors of separate electorates; they wanted to divide Bengal because Bengal was nationalist-minded, but later Bengal unsettled the settled fact by fight. The people of India knew how to sacrifice their lives and they fought for their freedom. And they also unsettled many settled fact. At the Round Table Conference, Mahatma Gandhi alone could silence all the yes men of the British there. Even Dr. Ansari was not allowed to go to the Round Table Conference. Mahatma Gandhi alone went there as the representative of the Congress. This is a bit of history. This background must be analysed and examined so as to understand the present situation in India. Because, if a correct diagnosis is made, we can have a proper remedy.

What happened in 1946? They wanted to create trouble in Punjab and Bengal, these two provinces where the Muslims were in large numbers. In 1946, the Muslim League came with this direct action programme. You know what killings went on. It is because of that that our Congress leaders also succumbed; they partitioned the country under duress. Mahatma Gandhi was a true prophet and he knew it, and therefore, he was dead against it. He had the forebodings that if once we agree to partition the country, then the fight will go on at the State level and that is exactly going on now. Mahatma Gandhi was in Noakhali when the talk of partition was not there. He wanted that the afflicted Hindus there must remain

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there. When he was in Beliaghata, he wanted that the afflicted Muslims should remain there, but Gandhiji also changed afterwards. When there was partition of the country, what did he say?

The Associated Press of India reported on the post-prayer meeting of Mahatma Gandhi in New Delhi on the 16th July, 1947, in the following words:

> "Mahatma Gandhi said that there was the question of the Hindus who could not stay in their own houses in Pakistan through fear, vague or real. They could not, if their trade or movements were restricted and they were treated as aliens in their own province. It was undoubtedly the duty of the province in the Indian Union to receive such refugees with open arms and give them all reasonable facilities. They should be able to feel that they had not come to a strange land."

So, Mahatma Gandhi wanted that the Hindus should be protected. But what did his *chelas* do then? Today I will tell you what is happening. They are saying many things here in this House but what are they actually doing there in Pakistan? They have stopped the issue of migration forms. What heartless Government is this? How can one support this Government? They should know that their days are numbered. They should go to the affected places and see how thousands of Hindus have been killed, their houses burnt, women abducted, forcibly converted. Even now, young girls are taken away after their long journey to border area before they could enter India. I come from Nadia, a border district. What is happening there? When the train reaches the Pakistan border Railway Station, young Hindu girls are being forcibly taken away by the Goondas. Our Government is sitting idle, a weak-kneed and timid Government; a Government which is acting like cowards. This is happening. How can they command respect? So they cannot protect the minorities also here. We want to protect them but this Government does not command respect. Why is the army for, and why should not the army go there to save the honour of our sisters and mothers?

Here, I would like to quote what Mahatma Gandhi said. Mahatma Gandhi, in one of his prayer meetings, said that if the minorities in India were protected, and if the minorities in East Bengal were not protected and if the Government of India declared war on Pakistan on that issue he would support and welcome that.

But we know the doings of these *chelas*. One *chela* is not in the Treasury Benches now. He has left the Treasury Benches for good. He said that he had objection, on the question of sending the army to Goa. What objection? Ethical objection. That is, violence should not be used, and that gentleman, when the Maharashtrians wanted their own State, was the cause for blood being strewn as a result of his bullets on the streets of Bombay. That gentleman opposed the sending of army to Goa and he said that he had an ethical objection. He said: "I shall go myself with a peace army." Why not go with a peace army and save the minorities in Pakistan? They are our flesh and blood; are they not? They are not responsible for this partition. They are Indian citizens. What right have you to throw them into the position which is facing them now? I say that the whole basis of Pakistan is gone. This is what Mr. Jinnah said:

> "Governor-General designate of Pakistan, at a Press Conference in New Delhi, on July 13, 1947:—
>
> Question: Could you, as Governor-General, make a brief statement on the minorities problem?

Mr. Jinnah: . . . On that assumption, let me tell you that I shall not depart from what I have said repeatedly with regard to the minorities, I meant what I said and what I said I meant. The minorities, to whichever community they may belong, will be safeguarded. Their religion or their faith or belief wi'l be protected in every way possible. The life and property will be secure. There will be no interferance of any kind with their freedom of worship. They will have their protection with regard to the religion, faith, their life, their property and their cu'ture. They will be in all respects treated as citizens of Pakistan without any distinction of caste, colour, religion or creed.".

That basis is gone. If the base crumbles down, we cannot build upon it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up. Two minutes.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: I may be given five minutes. I have not spoken for more than eight minutes or so till now. So, I began by saying that the same history is being repeated. They came with direct action programme in 1946 and partitioned the country. Our erstwhile rulers asked us to oblige. Now here comes the protest day. Our timid Government commands no respect. They follow a very weak kneed policy towards Pakistan. So when they go to check communalism in our country, they do not get the response they should get from certain sections. Yet it cannot be denied that ours is a secular Government and they try to check communalism seriously. If they had been a little more firm with Pakistan they would have succeeded completely. But what is the Pakistan Government? They covertly and sometimes even openly organise communal killings, arson, loot. They allow molestation of women, conversions, abductions etc. to go on. So that ultimately the Hindus in Pakistan are liquidated. And U.K. and U.S.A. do not say a word against them. They place us at par with them and plead for them. On the 27th December, 1963, the sacred hair from the Hazratbal shrine was stolen and it was recovered on the 4th January, 1964. But on the 3rd January 1964 a Protest Day was observed all over Pakistan. Fifteen hundred mills away killing, conversion, abduction, arson, loot and the worst from of genocide on innocent minorities go on. These call themselves civilised. This is the time when we should send our army to East Pakistan. We shou'd defy the world if they stand against it. The British and the Americans call themselves civilised. Who has created Pakistan? It is the U.K. who has armed them to the teeth? It is the U.S.A. The People's Republic of China—some conglomeration of war lords who have raped Tibet under the camouflage of communism—are also at the back of Pakistan. It seems Pakistan has been created deliberately by U.K. and all the reactionary forces are with Pakistan. What does it matter if we are a'l killed in fighting to save the honour of our sisters and daughters. Are they not our sisters asd daughters who are perishing there?

What is the Government doing? The Ministers are all absent here. None of them is here.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): I am here.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: Some insignificant Minister may be there

Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain): This is unparliamentary.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): On a point of order, Sir. He has made a remark against the Minister which is not proper and parliamentary. He should withdraw that remark.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: I only meant he is not a full-fledged Minister.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should avoid such words. Ministers are Ministers.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: All right Sir. I meant, no full-fledged Minister is present. Only some Ministers of State are there. They are my friends and I do not mean personally anything against them. After all, the policy is evolved by the Cabinet and we are discussing serious matters. They should be present here.

I have revised my opinion about Partition. Our Government must do one thing. They are questioning our sovereignty in Kashmir. Let us question their sovereignty over East Pakistan. That is nothing but East Bengal. I say let us do that let there be tit for tat. Let us defy U.K. and U.S.A. They are behind them. Also, the Chinese Government may be behind them. It does not matter. When we marched our army to Goa, what happened? Pakistan, U.K. and U.S.A. were against us. But gradually they became silent.

Moreover, Sir, here are our kith and kin suffering. They are of the same heritage, same culture, same ancestry. We speak the same language. In 1953, the youths of East Bengal—Hindus and Muslims—trounced the communal Muslim League and buried it fathoms deep. But they were not allowed to form the Government and because of the machinations of U.S.A., a dictatorship was established in Pakistan. In 1954, that pact was entered into with U.S.A. and Pakistan was armed to the teeth. Here is a book by Chester Bowles. I have no time to read from it. He has said, if you arm the military elite of Pakistan, that will create the greatest trouble in the subcontinent of India and that is what has happened.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: I shall conclude in a minute, Sir. When all these murders and arson were taking place there, my Government did not care to send the army. What did Mahatma Gandhi do? He went to Baliaghat and then to Noakhali. Why not the Minister go the places where the afflicted persons are coming and receive them.

In conclusion, I will say, migration certificates should be issued to every one desiring them. Formerly they used to get it by post but that is also not available now by post. For migration forms, they have to spend money, send somebody to stand in the queue and undergo all sorts of trouble to go for off Dacca. The door must be opened now.

श्री महेश दत्त मिश्र (खंडवा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम एक अहम मसले पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं और जो परिस्थितियां हमारे देश के आस पास और भीतर घटित हो रही हैं उनका असर पड़ना स्वाभाविक है । उसका खयाल रखते हुए हम समझते थे कि सदन में भी उसका प्रभाव पड़ेगा और थोड़ी बहुत गरमी आयगी जैसाकि स्वाभाविक था, लेकिन हमारी यह अपेक्षा थी और हम आशा लगाए बैठे थे कि हमारे सदन के जिम्मेदार सदस्य अपने ऊपर उन परिस्थितियों का बहुत ज्यादा असर नहीं होने देंगे ।

उपाध्यक्ष जी हमारे उपराष्ट्रपति महोदय ने राष्ट्रपति पद की जिम्मेदारी संभालते हुए जो अभिभाषण दिया है उसके धन्यवाद के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करते हुए मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि यह अवसर वह नहीं है जबकि हम बहुत सी बातों की तफसील में जा कर सरकार पर या किसी भी दूसरे तत्व पर सारी जिम्मेदारी रख सकें । अभिभाषण अपने में पूर्ण है । उस में हमारे देश की सफलताओं के साथ-साथ हमारी कमजोरियों और हमारी समस्याओं का भी जिक्र था और उसे उसी दृष्टि से देख कर हमें अपनी चर्चा करनी चाहिए थी । और यही कारण था कि जिस विषय से हम सब से ज्यादा प्रभावित हुए यानी पूर्वी पाकिस्तान की मारकाट और लूटपाट उसके लिए हम ने अलग से समय निर्धारित किया और उस

पर चर्चा की । उसके बाद भी उन चर्चाओं से हमारे सदस्यों को सन्तोष नहीं हुआ। यह इस अभिभाषण की चर्चा से मालूम होता है ।

मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रश्न को हमें पूरी तरह से सोचना है क्योंकि इसके साथ न केवल भारतवर्ष के अल्प संख्यकों की सुरक्षा का प्रश्न जुड़ा है, न केवल पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के अल्पसंख्यकों की सुरक्षा का प्रश्न जुड़ा है, बल्कि इसके साथ साथ एक बहुत बड़ा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय राजनीति का प्रश्न जुड़ा है जिस को हमें राजनयिक दृष्टि से देखना चाहिए और उसको समझ कर हमें अपनी नीति का निर्धारण करना होगा । हमें यह देखना होगा कि ये दंगे और यह लूटपाट और मारकाट वैसी नहीं हैं जैसी कि सन् १९४७ से पहले हुआ करती थी । उस समय कहा जाता था कि हम अंग्रेजों के उकसाने के कारण लड़ जाते थे कहीं, छोटी मोटी वारदात हो जाती थी और फिर अंग्रेज अगर उसको बढ़ाना चाहते थे तो वह बढ़ जाती थी और घटाना चाहते थे तो घट जाती थी । वह अलग बात थी । वे दंगे पाकिस्तान बनाने के लिए, पाकिस्तान की मांग को मजबूत करने के लिए होते थे और चूंकि उस समय हम शासन में नहीं थे इसलिए हम उनके बारे में चाहे जैसे बयान दे सकते थे । लेकिन आज हमारे ऊपर एक जिम्मेदारी है और यह जिम्मेदारी हमने स्वयं अपने ऊपर ली है । जब हम ने कहा कि हम अपने देश में एक धर्म निरपेक्ष प्रजातंत्री शासन की स्थापना करना चाहते हैं तो हमारा उद्देश्य यही था कि पाकिस्तान चाहे अपने देश में कुछ भी करे हम अपने देश में अपने आदर्श का पालन करेंगे हमने कभी अपनी नीति को पाकिस्तान की नीति के साथ नहीं जोड़ा ।

पाकिस्तान ने दो राष्ट्रों के सिद्धान्त को मानने के लिए हमें मजबूर किया पर हम ने उस सिद्धान्त को नहीं माना । हम को विभाजन करना पड़ा, मजबूरी से, और उसकी जिम्मेदारी चाहे जितना भी कोई कहे किसी एक व्यक्ति पर चाहे वह गांधी जी या पंडित जी या सरदार पटेल ही क्यों न हों या किसी एक पार्टी पर चाहे वह कांग्रेस हो या मुस्लिम लीग हो, नहीं लादी जा सकती । वह सारे देश की जिम्मेदारी थी क्योंकि देश उस समय के दंगों को ठीक तरह से संभाल नहीं सका और ब्रिटिश शासन के रहते हुए हमें पाकिस्तान को मानना पड़ा । अब पाकिस्तान बन जाने के बाद और अपने देश में इतने करोड़ अल्पसंख्यकों को रख लेने के बाद हमारी यह नैतिक जिम्मेदारी है कि हम उन की रक्षा करें और यदि हम उनकी रक्षा पूरी तौर से कर लेते हैं तो दुनिया के मंच पर हमारा पक्ष बलशाली हो जाता है और विश्व के अन्य राष्ट्र भली प्रकार यह समझ सकते हैं कि भारत पाकिस्तान से इस मामले में सर्वथा भिन्न है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभाग्यवश हमारे देश में, इधर कलकत्ते आदि में, जो थोड़े उपद्रव आदि हुए उन के लिए यह कहा गया है कि दूसरे लोगों ने तनाव पैदा कराया पाकिस्तान के एजेंटों ने यह दंगे और शरारतपूर्ण हरकतें उकसायी । मैं इस बात को मानता हूं कि इनके पीछे पाकिस्तानी एजेंटों का हाथ हो सकता है । पाकिस्तान के किसी आदमी ने आ कर पाकिस्तान के किसी एजेंट ने आ कर या देश में रहने वाले किसी ऐसे व्यक्ति या व्यक्तियों जिनके मन में पाकिस्तान की मदद करने का स्वप्न रहा हो उन्होंने कोई ऐसी भड़काने या उकसाने वाली कोशिश की हो । लेकिन जब वह चीज बढ़ती है और व्यापक रूप धारण करती है तो उसकी जिम्मेदारी इस देश के शासन और इस देश के सभी लोगों पर आ जाती है । हम इस मामले को इस दृष्टि से देखें । इसीलिए हमारे गृह मंत्री जी ने यह कहा कि हम इस देश में अल्पसंख्यकों की सुरक्षा की जिम्मेदारी लेते हैं और हल करते हैं

[श्री महेश दत्त मिश्र]

जितने भी कड़े से कड़े कदम उठाने अपेक्षित होंगे वे हम उठायेंगे । उन्होंने कड़े कदम उठाये और उन शरारती कार्यवाहियों और उपद्रवों को थोड़े ही समय में समाप्त कर दिया । उस की सारे देश ने सराहना की । पर हमारे देश में कुछ साम्प्रदायिक तत्व ऐसे हैं जिन्होंने नन्दा जी के क़दमों की भर्त्सना की और यही वह तत्व हैं जोकि पाकिस्तान को एक प्रकार से प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से बल देते हैं । जहा तक हमारे देश का सम्बन्ध है हम पाकिस्तान की नकल नहीं करना चाहते । हमारा एक धर्मनिरपेक्ष राज्य है । हो सकता है कि पाकिस्तान अपने देश में अल्पसख्यकों की मारकाट करने का प्लान बनाये । उस के ऊपर हम को सजग रहना है और सतर्क रहना है । हम को देखना होगा और यह सिद्ध करना होगा कि दुनिया के वातावरण में पाकिस्तान की नीति किस प्रकार चल रही है ।

हम बंगाल के भाइयों की जो भावनाएं हैं उन की क़द्र करते हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि चूंकि उनके वह नजदीक का प्रश्न है इसलिए उनका उत्तेजित हो जाना स्वाभाविक है । यदि हम इस देश में एक भी दंगा न होने दें एक भी मामला न होने दें एक भी अल्पसंख्यक के ऊपर किसी प्रकार की वारदात न होने दें अगर कोई एजेंसी के नाम पर कोई विदेशी एजेंट के नाम पर कुछ करता है तो हम उस मामले को वहीं का वहीं दबा सकें क्लिच कर सकें तब हमारे पास वह नैतिक बल होगा कि हम पाकिस्तान के बारे में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परिषद् में जा सकते हैं । अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परिषद् अगर उस का निबटारा न करे तो हम पाकिस्तान पर चढ़ाई भी कर सकते हैं । उस हालत में अल्पसख्यकों की रक्षा के लिए हम पाकिस्तान के खिलाफ जो भी उठा सकते हों वह उठायें । लेकिन अपने देश में भी कुछ हो जाता है

place there, care to ser Mahatma

और हमारी जनता हमारा जनमानस और हमारे अफसरान हमारे सब लोग मिल कर उस गड़बड़ या साम्प्रदायिक उपद्रव को दबा नहीं पाते हैं क्योंकि जिम्मेदारी, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस में न सिर्फ सरकार की मानता हूं न केवल अफ़सरों की मानता हूं बल्कि मैं उन सारे लोगों की मानता हूं जोकि इस देश में जन मानस को बनाते हैं । मैं स्पष्ट रूप से कह देना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश में विरोधी पार्टियों के नाम पर विरोधी तत्वों के नाम पर कई लोग साम्प्रदायिकता को भड़काते हैं मैं किसी पार्टी का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता पर मैं जानता हूं कि यहां जो लोग इस तरह की बातें करते हैं उस से कहीं ज्यादा गैर जिम्मेदारी की बात कहीं ज्यादा अल्पसंख्यकों के खिलाफ जहर भड़काने का काम कुछ पार्टियों द्वारा बाहर किया जाता है . . . . .

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय विषयांतर । वक्त महोदय पेश कर, साम्प्रदायिकता की परिभाषा करायें।

श्री महेश दत्त मिश्र : वह मैं साफ कर दूंगा लेकिन आज इतना समय नहीं है । मैं कह रहा था कि बाहर जिस तरीक़े से प्रचार होता है जिस तरीक़े से कुछ अखबार लिखते हैं अगर हम उस के बुरे असर से लोगों को बचा नहीं पाये तो स्वाभाविक है कि हमारी फौज हमारी पुलिस या हमारे थोड़े से लोग जोकि धर्मनिरपेक्षता के काम करते हैं वह कुछ अधिक नहीं कर सकेंगे । इसलिए सारे मुल्क को सामूहिक रूप से यह सोचना है कि हम अपने देश में इस तरह के भड़काव को न आने दें । पाकिस्तान में अगर कुछ होता है तो उस का इलाज दूसरा है । उसका इलाज वही करना चाहिए और उस में मैं स्वामी जी और दूसरे सब मनुष्यों के साथ हो जाऊंगा कि हम लोग पाकिस्तान के खिलाफ जैसे ही कोई घटना हो उस के ऊपर एक दम कार्यवाही करें सीधी कार्यवाही करें और हम सुरक्षा परिषद् में भी न जायें । मैं उसके लिए तैयार

हूं । अपने देश में इतना अच्छा संगठन कर लिया जाये । अगर इस सवाल के ऊपर सारे के सारे दल, सारे के सारे तत्व मिल कर इस बात का फैसला कर लें इस बात की गारन्टी देने को तैयार हों कि हमारे देश में किसी के उकसाने से किसी प्रकार के आदमी के आ कर भड़काने से हमारी जनता नहीं भड़केगी अगर हमारे देश में इस बात का भरोसा हो जाय तो फिर हम बराबर पाकिस्तान के खिलाफ जितना चाहे कह व कर सकते हैं ।

मैं बतला रहा था कि इस घटना का सम्बन्ध केवल हिन्दुस्तान पाकिस्तान से नहीं है बल्कि इस घटना का सम्बन्ध उस सारी नीति से है जोकि हम पिछले १५–१६ वर्षों से बर्तते चले आ रहे हैं । वह नीति यह है कि हम सारी दुनिया में शांति और सहअस्तित्व की स्थापना के लिए जिस तरीके से गुटों से अलग व रखने की नीति चल ते रहे हैं वह कुछ लोगों को पसन्द नहीं है । उन्होंने बराबर हमारे खिलाफ षड्यन्त्र किया शुरू से किया और यही कारण है कि वह साम्राज्यवादी तत्व आज साम्राज्यवाद को तो धीरे धीरे समेटते चले जा रहे हैं लोगों को स्वतंत्रता तो देते चले आ रहे हैं क्योंकि वह उन्हें देनी पड़ रही है परन्तु राजनीतिक स्वतंत्रता देने के बाद इन देशों में खास तौर पर अफ्रीका और एशिया के देशों में वह जातिवाद वर्णवाद और साम्प्रदायिकता को भड़का कर जाते हैं । यहां से लेकर अफ्रीका तक के सारे देशों के इतिहास को आप देख लें तो मालूम पड़ेगा कि वे तत्व जो किसी भी प्रकार से साम्राज्यवाद को हटाने को तैयार नहीं थे वही तत्व उन देशों में जातिवाद वर्णवाद और साम्प्रदायिकता के अंकुर छोड़ कर चले आये । अपने कार्यकाल में उन्होंने पनपाया अपने शासनकाल में उन को पनपाया और अन्त में उन्हें मदद दी । इस को वह तरह तरह से करते हैं । ऐसा करने का एक ही कारण है और वह यह कि वह चाहते हैं कि अफ्रीका और एशिया में साम्प्रदायिकता बढ़े जातीयता बढ़े और वर्णवाद बढ़े ताकि उन देशों में प्रजातांत्रिक व्यवस्था पनपनपाये, समाजवाद न आ सके और धर्मनिरपेक्षता भी न आने पाये । यही कारण है कि वह बराबर उन तत्वों को उभारते हैं । राजनीतिक तरीके बहुत से हैं । हम बराबर चर्चा करते हैं । आज हमारे यहां कुछ लोग हैं जोकि हम को एक गुट्ट में ले जाना चाहते हैं, दूसरे लोग हैं जोकि हमें दूसरे गुट्ट में ले जाना चाहते हैं । उन की मंशा क्या है एक तरफ़ हम स्पष्ट जानते हैं कि हम जिस परिस्थिति में थे, १९४७ से लेकर १९६३ तक, उस में हमारे लिए संभव नहीं था कि हम किसी गुट्ट में जाते । हम ने इसे सीधे तरीके से कहा । हम ने उसके बहुत से कूटनीतिक तत्वों को खुलासा करने की जरूरत नहीं समझी । हम दूसरों को ऐक्सपोज नहीं करना चाहते थे । हम अपनी बात कहना चाहते हैं क्योंकि हम एक पौजिटिव पालिसी में एक वास्तविक नीति में विश्वास करने वाले लोग हैं । हम नाकारात्मक या निगेटिव बात नहीं करना चाहते । लेकिन अगर हम देखें तो हमारी गुट्टों से अलग रहने की जो नीति है वह सफल हुई है । हमारे खिलाफ़ जो वहां पर षड्यंत्र हो रहा है वह इसीलिए हो रहा है कि हम गुट्टों से अलग रह कर एक बड़ी भारी प्रतिष्ठा दुनिया में बना पाये हैं । हम को अगर वहां किसी ने कमज़ोर किया, सुरक्षा परिषद् में हमारे खिलाफ़ किसी चीज़ का उपयोग हो सका तो यह वहीं कलकत्ते आदि में जो थोड़ा बहुत दंगा हुआ, उसका हुआ हालांकि हमारी चीज पाकिस्तान के दंगों के मुकाबले में बहुत थोड़ी थी । पाकिस्तान की लूटमार के मुकाबले में हमारा कलकत्ता का दंगा कुछ नहीं था फिर भी चूंकि वह हो गया, चूंकि हम उसको रोक नहीं पाये, कुछ दिन तक होता रहा इसलिए हमारा पक्ष वहां थोड़ा कमजोर रहा । यह चीज समझने की है । यह बात नहीं है कि पाकिस्तान जो कुछ करता है उस से हम ने कितना कम या कितना ज्यादा किया है बल्कि सवाल यह है कि वह जो कुछ करता है अगर हम उस की नक़ल करते हैं

[श्री महेश दत्त मिश्र]

और हम भी उस की श्रणी में आ जाते हैं। अगर यह नक़ल करने का तरीक़ा चलता है तो हम कहीं के नहीं रहेंगे और सुरक्षा परिषद् में हमारे ख़िलाफ़ जो राजनीतिक दांवपेंच हो रहे हैं, उनको हमें रोक नहीं पायेंगे। इसलिए उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता था कि अगर इस सम्बन्ध में जनमानस साफ़ हो जाय, हमारे यहां के जो साम्प्रदायिक कहलाने वाले लोग हैं, मैं उन को कहलाने वाले लोग कहता हूं, हालांकि आप और हम सब जानते हैं कि कौन साम्प्रदायिक तत्व हैं, कौन हैं जोकि जातियों को कभी एक नहीं होने देना चाहते, कौन हैं जो उन के बीच के भेद डिफ़रेंसेज़ बढ़ाना चाहते हैं ? वे लोग अल्पसंख्यकों के बारे में लगातार यह कहते हैं कि यह लोग पंचमार्गी हैं। यह कभी हमारे नहीं हो सकते। उन का राष्ट्रीयकरण करना चाहिए। अब भाई राष्ट्रीयकरण कैसे होता है ? क्या कोई भी अल्पसंख्यक वर्ग का आदमी आपकी पार्टी में आ जाने के बाद राष्ट्रीय हो जाता है और दूसरी पार्टी में रहने से अराष्ट्रीय हो जाता है ? उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यही बात कहना चाहता था कि अगर दुनिया में जो कूटनीति चलती है उसे छोड़ कर चलेंगे तो हम में मज़बूती आयेगी और हम अपने मानस को साफ़ कर सकेंगे और तब हम दुनिया के सामने सिर ऊंचा कर के चल सकेंगे। इसके लिए हमें हिन्दुस्तान के भीतर शांति स्थापित करनी होगी जिसके कि लिए मैं दो, तीन बातें पौजिटिव स्टैप्स के रूप में कहूंगा।

यह तो ठीक है कि जब कोई मारकाट होती है, जब कोई वातावरण भड़कता है तब हम उस को पूरी तौर से सम्हाल नहीं पाते। अगर हम उस को दबाने के लिए सख्त क़दम उठाते हैं तो हमारी जनता में जो बहुत से विरोधी तत्व हैं और जन में साम्प्रदायिक कहलाने वाले लोग भी साथ हो जाते हैं, हम जो सारे शहर में शांति स्थापित करना चाहते हैं पर यह जो मारकाट और शांति स्थापित करने के बीच का समय है उस में हम कोई फौलो अप प्रोग्राम नहीं पाते हैं जिससे कि जातियों में परस्पर सद्भाव बढ़े और जातियों के बीच का परस्पर वैमनस्य और परस्पर अविश्वास दूर हो। आज भी हमारे देश में लोग जातियों के हिसाब से अलग अलग इलाकों में रहते हैं। मैं मानता हूं कि यह भी संभव नहीं है कि उन को सबको निकाल कर एक जगह से दूसरी जगह ले जायें और सब को मिला जुला दें। पर यदि उनके बीच में लगातार परस्पर मेलजोल बना रहे, एक दूसरे को समझते रहे, एक जाति दूसरी जाति से मिलती रहे तो सम्भव है कि ऐसे मौकों पर जो नाज़ुक परिस्थिति पैदा होती है, तो सब लोग मिल कर एक दूसरे को बचा लें। इसलिए हम को इस बात का प्रबन्ध करना है कि हमारे देश में जातीय एकता बढ़े, जातीय मेल जोल बढ़े, परस्पर सद्भावना बढ़े।

इतना कह कर मैं आप के आदेश को मानते हुए केवल यह और ही कह देना चाहता हूं और मेरी अन्तिम बात यही है कि हम अपने प्रत्येक प्रश्न को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संदर्भ में देखने का प्रयत्न करें। आज हम दुनिया में अकेले नहीं हैं। हम को अपने आस पास के सारे मुस्लिम, ईसाई बौद्ध आदि मतावलम्बियों को एक साथ जोड़ कर चलाना है और उस संदर्भ में कोई भी पार्टी या कोई भी दल का नेता यह नहीं कह सकता है कि हम इस देश में केवल हिन्दुओं के ही हित की बात करेंगे और दूसरे लोगों पर अविश्वास कर के चलेंगे। इस अविश्वास के वातावरण को हमें दूर करना होगा तब जा कर हम दुनिया में अपनी इज्ज़त कायम रखेंगे। यह इज्जत वह है जो कि हमारी पुरानी सभ्यता के वातावरण में पनपी है, यह इज्जत वह है जिस को कि हमारी पुरानी संस्कृति ने प्रतिष्ठा दी है। यह इज्जत वह है जिस को कि हमारे आज के काल में गांधी जी ने बलिदान कर के दी है। उस को आज थोड़े से अराजक और असामाजिक

तत्व नष्ट करना चाहते हैं लेकिन मुझे पूर्ण विश्वास है कि वह अपने इस दुष्प्रयत्न में सफल नहीं होंगे और वह नष्ट नहीं होंगी क्योंकि मुझे अपने देश की जनता में पूर्ण विश्वास है। हम अपने धर्मनिरपेक्ष सिद्धान्तों के लिए, हम अपने प्रजातांत्रिक वातवरण के लिए और हम अपनी समाजवादी प्रगति के लिए यह आवश्यक समझते हैं कि हम अपने देश में अल्पसंख्यकों की रक्षा करते रहें और हम पाकिस्तान की नक़ल नहीं करें। उसके बाद पाकिस्तान के खिलाफ जो कुछ हो सकेगा वह हम करेंगे जिसमें कि हमारे देश का विकास न रुके, हम बरावर विकास करते चले जायें और दुनिया में जो साम्राज्यवादी षड्यंत्र चलाते हैं उसकी परवाह न करते हुए, गुटों से अलग रहते हुए हम सब के साथ सद्भावना का वातावरण बनाये रक्खें ताकि दुनिया में भी शांति रहे और अपने देश में भी शांति रहे।

Shri Sezhiyan (Perambalur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while I join others in this House in expressing my gratefulness to the Vice President discharging the functions of the President of India for his Address, I regret to say:

(a) that the Address fails to mention the measures to be adopted to recover the lost territories to Chinese aggression;

(b) that the Address fails to convince the country about the rationality of the continuance of the Emergency;

(c) that the Address fails to inculcate confidence in the mines of the non-Hindi speaking people in the wake of the continued menace of Hindi fanaticism;

(d) that the Address does not contain a single word if sympathy to the people of Indian origin who are placed under untold miseries, ill-treatment and denial of fundamental human rights in Ceylon and Burma;

(e) that the Address has taken no note of the popular demand to rename the Madras State to "Tamilnad"; and

(f) that the Address fails to indicate any concrete policy towards (i) rise in prices of essential commodities; (ii) steady decline in the standard of living of the people; (iii) glaring imbalance between different regions; (iv) ever-increasing economic disparity between different classes; (v) grave unemployment problem; (vi) mounting tax-burden on the common man through indirect taxation; (vii) the sad plight of handloom weavers and unemployed goldsmiths; and (viii) the conditions of the minorities, both linguistic and religious.

Sir, considering the limited time at my disposal, I shall deal with one or two problems now. Let me first take this state of Emergency which has been proclaimed. In the President's Address last year, there was the feeling of the spirit of the emergency, there was a call of duty. The urgency to preserve our freedom and democracy, the determination to vacate the Chinese aggression, the purpose and the need of emergency were all keenly felt by us and they were duly reflected in the President's Address in a bold and clear way. Last year, the President said that "the freedom and the honour of the country must be given the first place and if a country cannot defend them, then all other matters lose their significance". Though the form is kept, though the Emergency is still continuing, the spirit of the Emergency has been forgotten and the need of the Emergency has been lost sight off by the ruling Party.

If you take the President's Address that was delivered last year in the form and the contents, you will find that out of 30 paragraphs, paragraphs

[Shri Sezhiyan]

6 to 15 dealt with the Chinese aggression and the efforts made by us to get it vacated. In the Address this year, there are hardly two or three paragraphs. Paragraph 14 refers to the Chinese aggression and that too in an indirect way. Para 14 says.

> "The Chinese threat has continued throughout the year, though there has been no actual fighting along our borders. China still maintains its intransigent attitude on the Colombo proposals and Chinese military build-up along our border has increased."

Even the word 'aggression' has not been mentioned here. It has been avoided. It simply says there is Chinese threat. The Address says that there has been no actual fighting along our borders and it says that the Chinese military build-up along our borders has increased. It looks as if the Chinese forces have been just sitting on the other side of our borders. There is no special mention that some of the territory lost by us is still in the hands of the Chinese.

The state of Emergency was proclaimed on the 26th October, 1962 on which day the Congress Working Committee was meeting here in New Delhi and they passed a resolution wherein they called for a national pledge:

> "We will sink our differences based on religion or creed or political ideology and shall not rest till aggression is vacated."

I am quoting this because at that time all these political differences, party distinctions, were kept aside and in a magnificent way in response to the call of the Prime Minister and the Parliament, all joined together to strengthen the country and to fight the Chinese aggression. In his call to the nation just after the proclamation of Emergency—the Radio talk—the Prime Minister said:

> "I invite all of you, to whatever religion or party or group you may belong to be comrades in this great struggle that has been forced upon us."

Even in Parliament, speaking on the Motion on the Chinese aggression, and Emergency declaration, the Prime Minister acknowledged:

> "Whatever the future may bring, I do not think we shall ever forget this powerful emotional upheavel that India has had in which we have all shared—I repeat all of us whatever party or group we may belong to."

At the time of Emergency, to strengthen the country and to defend our freedom and our democracy, all the party differences were asked to be set aside. In that magnificent movement all the parties, in spite of the political differences, joined together in order to defend the country. Also, the essence and the purpose of the Emergency was to strengthen the country and to fight against the aggression. But what has happened in the past one year? The very party which was asking for all political distinctions to be forgotten has been doing something else during the time of Emergency. I mean, instead of strengthening the country, the ruling Party has been striving to strengthen its own Party—I mean the Kamaraj Plan. Instead of strengthening the country, they have devised a Plan to strengthen their own Party. I am not going into the significance of this thing because I am not here concerned with what they do to strengthen their own Party—it is an internal matter for them. But in so far as it affects the country, we have to deal with that. It looks as though by implementing this Kamaraj Plan, all the ills that beset the country can be wiped off and that Kaya Kalpa has been found out as a sure remedy. But I think it is a great illusion that they are entertaining.

Some ardent Congress friends may say. "Look here! When we strengthen the Congress Party, we are strength-

ening the ruling Party; when we strengthen the ruling Party we are strengthening the Government and when we strengthen the Government, we are strengthening the country." They may argue like that. But that is not the correct position. It is a great illusion that once you strengthen the ruling Party, automatically all the ills will disappear. I will quote here what a leading Congressman had to say as regards this Kamaraj Plan. I am quoting from Shri K. Santhanam who had written an article in *Hindustan Times* dated 14-8-1963.

> "Yet I may venture to think that the thought behind the scheme is not as sound as it may appear at first sight. I am convinced that it is based on the illusion that the proper functioning of the Congress organisation is the most important thing for the country and that if it functions well, all other evils will find an easy remedy.
>
> In a democracy, the ruling Party will be judged and ought to be judged by the kind of Government it provides for the people and not by its own internal organisational perfection. If it provides good Government, develops the economic and cultural potentialities of its people, it will automatically obtain popular support. To the extent it fails in its fundamental task, popular dissatisfaction will grow . . . ."

Therefore, strengthening the Congress is no remedy for the vils that have beset the country. He further goes on to say:

> "There is of course the darker side which has been causing increasing unpopularity and which has been slowly but steadily shaking even the self-confidence of Congress leaders. The Congress Government particularly some State Governments have been wasteful and inefficient. And atmosphere of corruption and nepotism has been growing around them and in many places it seems that even the will to arrest such deterioration and to re-establish moral standards has weakned."

This is what a leading Congressman has to say.

The Kamraj Plan seeks to strengthen the party instead of strengthening country. Of course, I do not have any objection to a party setting its own. house in order and trying to strengthen itself, and every party has the right to strengthen itself. But the question is: At what time the ruling party has chosen to ? At what time can it strengthen itself? At a time of emergency when the primary job is to strengthen the country, we find that the Congress Party, the ruling party and the premier party in the country trying to strengthen itself instead of strengthening the country. Therefore, in that respect, the ruling party has failed the country, and it has not acted up to the emergency. If the emergency has been purposeful and it has been proclaimed to defend the country and to strengthen the country to defend itself, then that should clearly have had the first priority. But the ruling party has put party interests over the interests of the country, and it has gone to strengthen itself.

I would say that either there is a need for the emergency, in which the Congress has not acted up, and which has not been felt by Government and which has been forgotten by them, or there is no need for an emergency in which case the Congress party which is the ruling party is using the name and form of emergency simply for its own political ends. Therefore, in either case, it is high time that we make a reconsideration of the whole situation and advise for the repeal of the emergency.

I might also point out that the by-election which had been held over have since been conducted. The Election Commission, after consulting the Government of India, decided that it was no longer necessary or desirable to hold up the by-elections then due,

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in view of the improvement in the emergency situation. Therefore, when they feel that there is an improvement in the emergency situation, they can as well repeal the state of emergency and allow the normal Fundamental Rights to have their sway in the country of course, they may say that the country is yet to fill up its defence needs. We have to increase our military strength, etc. But all the things cannot be a plea for the continuance of the emergency, because these things are going to be there for a long time to come. As long as there are nations, as long as there are going to be national boundaries, as long as the world has not become a one world without any national boundaries, we may have to maintain our military strength, and we may have to be in a state of military preparedness. Therefore, that cannot be a plea for the continuation of the emergency. As I said earlier, it is high time that Government should consider over this matter again and repeal the state of emergency which has been kept even after the period for which it was required.

Now, I come to a throny problem with which my own party, namely the DMK has been intimately associated and intimately involved, and that is the language of the President's Address. This year, the DMK stayed out from the President's Address not out of any disrespect to the President or the Vice-President, but as a protest against the growing frenzy and the growing spirit of intolerance among the Hindi enthusiasts. In 1962, when Dr. Rajendra Prasad was here to deliver his Address to us, we were all present at that time, and Dr. Rajendra Prasad was then pleased to read out the Hindi version of his Address first, and then he read out the English version. At that time, we had all kept quiet, and we did not raise any objection, even though we did not understand a word of Hindi. There was a spirit of tolerance, and even though we did not understand Hindi, we did not raise any objection at that time. But in 1968, when President Radhakrishnan was about to read out his Address, there were some protests from the Hindi enthusiasts. Afterwards, there was a committee which went into this question. Most of the evidence tendered before that committee was in Hindi, and since I do not know Hindi, I wanted a friend of mine to go through the Hindi version of the evidence and give me a translation of the same.

At page 22 of the Report of the Committee on the Conduct of Certain Members during President's Address, in lines 10 and 11, this is what we find. The relevant portion is in Hindi, but the translation reads thus. The witness was explaining that he did not mean any disrespect to the President. He said:

> "I do not even disrespect a dog or donkey; but the Rashtrapati is far from these."

I want to know why a reference to a dog and a donkey should come when there is a mention about the Rashtrapati. Is that not going to hurt the feelings of the people? Is that not going to mean disrespect to the office and person of the Rashtrapati? Why should there be a reference to a dog or a donkey when you are speaking of as high a person as the Rashtrapati himself? That shows how intolerant a spirit is growing, and how much they do not like things if they do not happen to be in Hindi. Just because the President does not know Hindi and he cannot express himself adequately in Hindi, there is no meaning in showing disrespect by making such comparisons which are not at all satisfactory and which are not at all good, and which are going to hurt the feelings in not a little measure of the people of the non-Hindi States.

This year also, this controversy over the language of the President's Addres cropped even much earlier, about two weeks earlier to the opening of the Budget Session I saw in the press

that there was a repeated and insistent demand that the President should make his Address in Hindi and not in English, or he should deliver the Address either in his own mother tongue Telgu or in Tamil. The learned doctor who made this appeal should have known better, because he is an erudite scholar and is a good constitutionalist, that according to the Constitution only these two languages, namely English and Hindi, have been accepted as the official languages, and if the President makes a speech in a language other than Hindi or English, he will be taking an unconstitutional step. Therefore, instead of making that appeal, the learned doctor might as well first have taken steps to have the Constitution amended to allow for speeches in Telugu and Tamil or more languages; then, if he had made that appeal, he would have been within the Constitution. But, as the Constitution stands taday, if the President or the Vice-President makes his speech in Telugu or Tamil, he will be doing something unconstitutional, for which also he can be taken to task. Therefore, the correct and proper forum would have been first to change the Constitution for allowing all the languages as official languages, and then my hon. friend can come around and ask for a change in the procedure; if he had done so, that would have been all right.

Then, what happened was that the opinion of the Attorney-General was also obtained, and it was also published in the papers. The newspaper reports said that the President would make his speech in English, and the Hindi version of it would be read out by the Vice-President. But, then, all of a sudden, there was a change even in that procedure. Afterwards, I read in the papers that as a compromise move, a new formula was evolved that the Hindi version of the President's Address would greet the combined session. This was what the newspaper report said:

"The Hindi version of the President's Address will greet the combined session of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha before the English version at the inauguration of the Budget Session of Parliament on February 10th.

This is a compromise bid to satisfy the advocates of Hindi in Parliament, who objected to the English Address delivered by President Radhakrishnan last time."

Therefore, it means that they have gone and changed the procedure. Just because the President happens to be a non-Hindi man, and he is not fully conversant with Hindi, he is asked to sit mum, and the translation of his Address in Hindi is first to be read out by somebody else, and then he has to read out his Address in English. That was the novel procedure suggested, and Government also acquiesced in it. Funnily it was called "a compromise bid" to satisfy the advocates of Hindi. All of a sudden, just at the eve of the session, a new procedure was adopted, by which the President was indisposed, the Vice-President was authorised to discharge the functions of the President. Instead of this, the Vice-President might have delivered the Address on behalf of the President. There would have been no objection to that thing, because even last year, President Radhakrishan delivered his Address first in English, and then Dr. Zakir Hussain, the Vice-President read out the Hindi version of that Address. This is what the newspaper report said. I am quoting from the newspaper report in *The Hindu* dated the 19th February, 1963. It stated:

"Later, the Vice-President Dr. Zakir Hussain read a Hindi translation of the President's Address. Dr. Zakir Hussain had the speech written in Urdu script....and read it with considerable fluency."

We have no objection whether he reads out the speech written in Urdu script or in any other script. It is his choice. But why should there be any compulsion? And why should there be

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any insistence that the speech should be made only in Hindi, as long as the Constitution provides that he can make the speech in English or Hindi, and it is left to the choice of the President? Therefore, if anyone tries to bring in compulsion saying that he should make the speech only in a particular language, eventually that goes to show that the President can make his Address only in Hindi; if that is the position, than I am afraid the day will not be far off when it may be insisted that the President should deliver his Address only in Hindi and not in English. I am not making an exaggeration. Last year, after the incident in the Central Hall, Shri Raj Narain—I think he is the Chairman of the Socialist Party, to which the Members concerned in that belong—speaking to the Press reporters at Bhopal on the 27th February 1963, said:

> "that by delivering his Address in English, the President has made a breach of the Constitution, and that it was their intention to make an effort for impeachment of the President for this breach of the Constitution".

I do not know how the Constitution is breached. Anyhow, that is their contention. But he said something more, later:

> "Mr. Raj Narain also said that his party would prefer a President of the country not knowing Hindi to resign. The party might initiate a public campaign in this connection".

That means if the President happens to be from a non-Hindi speaking State, or if there be a Minister or Prime Minister or Vice-President who does not know Hindi, he should not hold that office; he should resign. It amounts to saying that only Hindi-Speaking persons can aspire for those highest positions in the country. This, I am afraid, will upset the equilibrium and equality in our country.

In this connection, I wish to say that I have nothing against Hindi as such. I am not opposed to the growth of Hindi, nor do I have any pet affection for English. If Hindi has grown and is able to function as a medium as good as English for our purposes, we do not have any objection to take it. If it is able to discharge the functions now performed by English in our country, in regard to technical education, industrial advancement and so on, we would have no objection. But those who are agitating for Hindi, are not for improving the standard of Hindi; they simply want to impose it on unwilling people.

Here I would quote what Shri K. M. Munshi said before the Official Languages Commission.

> "It is important that the pressure of propaganda as regards the time-limit should be relaxed in the interest of Hindi as well as the unity of India. At the same time it must not be forgotten that India has to stand competition with the world in intellectual equipment, it cannot do only with a second-class linguistic instrument which is yet in the process of making".

Therefore, unless you prepare the country, unless you prepare Hindi, there is no meaning in setting a target date, there is no meaning in imposing it on unwilling people.

I would say here that the non-Hindi speaking people have felt much humiliated and hurt by the rising frenzy of Hindi intolerance, Hindi imposition, and if I may say so, Hindi imperialism itself. If we analyse the political history of Tamil Nad, the very birth of the Dravidistan movement, the desire to separate from the Indian Union, can be traced to the attempt to impose Hindi in 1938 in that part. Anybody placed in the position of those non-Hindi speaking people will feel the same in respect of Hindi imposition. If we go to Bengal and ask a Bengali prabably he would say that he might as well secede from India rather than accept Hindi imposition.

An Hon. Member: No, no.

Shri Sezhiyan: This is in the Report of the Official Languages Commission itself. On page 338 of the Report in his Minute of Dissent, this is what Shri M. P. Desai says:

> "In this connection, I may note a significant answer that a very important witness of a non-Hindi speaking State gave to a question—if the Centre decides to use Hindi in its communication with States, how would you prepare for it. The answer given was 'If it is imposed on me, I would secede from the Union'."

Anybody who comes from Bengal will know who was this important witness giving evidence before the Commission. It was no less a person than Dr. B. C. Roy. When the question was put to him, he said that 'if it is imposed on me, I would secede from the Union'. Nobody can question the ardent patriotism of Dr. Roy.

Shri Warior (Trichur): Those friends do not read the report. That is the difficulty.

Shri Sezhiyan: He does not belong to the DMK. But he was forced to say that.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): On a point of information. It was the instinct of the democrat in him which rebelled against the concept of imposition that made him say that imposition would not be tolerated. That was what he meant.

Shri Sezhiyan: I stand by what I said, because it is an open secret that it was Dr. Roy who said that.

I would also say one more thing. Before you set any target date for Hindi, be tolerant. At least accept our sincerity and our feelings towards our mother tongue as you have for your mother tongue. Instead of putting a target date and saying it should be 1965 when Hindi would be brought in as the official language, when it is still in the process of development, I would suggest the convening of an all-India linguistic conference of all the eminent scholars, polticians, everybody interested in the subject. Let them make a reappraisal of the position. This is nothing new that I am suggesting. In fact, a resolution was unanimously passed by the West Bengal Legislative Assembly and Council on 2nd July, 1958, which was backed by the Congress under Dr. Roy's leadership, by the PSP and the Communists. Everybody joined together and passed that resolution unanimously, as follows:

> "Whereas this Assembly/Council cannot agree with the recommendations made in this regard by the Official Languages Commission; and
>
> "Whereas this Assembly/Council feels that for the unity and progress of India, the whole question of official language demands fresh examination......".

Let us, therefore, have a reappraisal. I appeal to the Members of the House and to the Government to adopt this procedure. But if we allow the position to deteriorate, it will upset the equilibrium and equality in the country, it will upset the political set-up of India.

In conclusion, I have only one more point to make. I invite attention of the House to supreme sacrifice made by a 27 year old youth, A Chinnasami, who hailed from Trichy. He sacrificed himself at the alter of the Hindi imperialism.

Shri Daji (Indore): Do not refer to it. Otherwise, some other fanatic in the other part will do the same.

Shri Sezhiyan: I am not recommending that immolation. We do not approve of the method; we do not want anybody to emulate that either. But this shows the frenzy, the heat, that has been generated and the frustration to which the country is driven so far as the non-Hindi speaking people are concerned. Therefore, to avoid this frenzy, to eschow all this fanaticism, I would appeal to the Government and to all other parties to be more amena-

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ble to reason. Let us make a reappraisal; let us convene an all-India linguistic conference and leave this problem to be tackled by that conference.

Shri Daji: What shall be the language of the proceedings of that conference?

Shri Sezhiyan: I am not the architect of that. I say let us convene the conference and let them conduct their deliberations. For a long time, the Communist Party was also opposed to the Rashtra Bhasha as an instrument in the hands of the Marwari-Gujarati combine. That was some years ago. But now they have forgotten about it. (*interruptions*).

An Hon. Member: How does the Marwari-Gujarati combine come here?

Shri Sezhiyan: That was the contention of the Communist Party. When it suits them, they adopt a line. When it does not, they change the line.

I appeal to all to lessen the heat, to give more light and solve this linguistic problem in a way which will not create ill-will. I also pay my homage to the sacrifice made by Chinnasami. But for the future, let us solve this problem by the course I have suggested.

15 hrs.

श्री श० ना० चतुर्वेदी (फिरोजाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हम साम्प्रदायिक आग से झुलसे हुए हैं और उससे हमारे हृदय भरे हुए हैं. लेकिन पेश्तर इसके कि मैं कुछ ऊपर कहूं अभी जो भाषा का प्रश्न उठाया गया उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं दो शब्द कहना चाहता हूं। यहां हिन्दी इम्पिरियलिज्म का सवाल उठाया जा रहा है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि हिन्दी लादने की चेष्टा किस पर हो रही है जिसके विरोध में किसी सज्जन ने अपने ऊपर तेल छिड़क कर जान दे दी। भाषा के बारे में यहां जो बिल लाया गया था उसका तात्पर्य यही था कि दूसरी भाषा भाषियों की भावनाओं का आदर करते हुए अंग्रेजी को सह-भाषा के रूप में अनिश्चित काल के लिए स्वीकार कर लिया जाए।

मेरा विचार है कि इस सदन में हिन्दी भाषियों का बहुमत है, लेकिन फिर भी किसी ने यह नहीं सोचा कि हम बहुमत के बल पर उस हिन्दी भाषा को आज अकेली राष्ट्र भाषा बना दें और अंग्रेजी का निष्कासन कर दें।

अभी जो मेरे पूर्व वक्ता ने यह बात कही कि हमें हिन्दी से कोई द्वेष नहीं है, यह सुन कर मुझे बड़ा सन्तोष हुआ, लेकिन मैं उनसे एक बात यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि अगर इस बीच में इस बात की कोई चेष्टा न की गई कि हिन्दी को धीरे धीरे शासन में लाया जाए, तो हमारी लिंक लैंग्वेज, हमारे राष्ट्र की वह भाषा जिसमें सब बोल सकें और जिसको सब समझ सकें, कैसे बनेगी। क्या हमारे डी० एम० के० परिषद् के लोगों को यह स्वीकार है कि अनन्त काल तक इस देश की राष्ट्र भाषा एक विदेशी भाषा बनी रहे और हम अपने सिर पर एक गुलामी का पट्टा बांधे रहें। सवाल यह है कि हमारे देश की राष्ट्रभाषा कौनसी होगी, अंग्रेजी होगी या इस देश की कोई भाषा होगी, और इस देश की भाषा के बारे में चूंकि हिन्दी का निर्णय हो चुका है, इसलिए उसके बारे में कहा जा रहा है। लेकिन किसी की यह मंशा नहीं की कि हिन्दी को किसी के ऊपर जबरदस्ती लाद दिया जाए। मैं समझता हूं कि हमने जो बिल पास किया था उसका उद्देश्य यही था कि हम अहिन्दी भाषा भाषियों की भावनाओं का आदर करते हैं, सबने कहा भी कि हम उनकी सद्भावना से हिन्दी को लाना चाहते हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि हिन्दी हमारे एकीकरण में साधक हो, बाधक न हो। इस दृष्टि से आप को भी सोचना होगा। यह हमारे राष्ट्र के सम्मान का तकाजा है कि यहां की राष्ट्रभाषा एक विदेशी भाषा न हो।

इस देश का जन साधारण बड़ी संख्या में हिन्दी को समझता है। इस समय देश में मुश्किल से एक या दो प्रतिशत लोग अंग्रेजी पढ़े हैं और उन्हीं का देश में सब जगह आधिपत्य जमा हुआ है। इसी कारण हमारी अनेकों समस्याएं हल नहीं हो पा रही हैं। हमारी जो

अनेकों त्रुटियां दिखायी दे रही हैं उका मुख्य कारण यही है कि हमारा जो काम होता है वह अंग्रेजी में होता है और इस कारण जो हमारे देश में टेलेंट पढ़ी हुई है वह बेकार जा रही है। मास इन्रजी रिलीज नहीं हो पाया है।

इसके बाद मैं उस समस्या पर आता हूं जो कि आज हम सब के हृदयों को ग्रसित किए हुए है। इस देश में साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हुए, हमारे लिए यह दुःख की बात है कि किसी पर जो इस राष्ट्र का नागरिक हो हाथ उठाया जाए। लेकिन कल जो एक स्पीच यहां पर हुई वह शोभनीय नहीं थी। क्या जो ईस्ट पाकिस्तान में हुआ है और जो पश्चिमी बंगाल में हुआ है उसको एक तराजू में तोला जा सकता है। पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में योजना के अनुसार दंगे कराए गए, यहां उसके प्रतिक्रिया मात्र हुई। जो कुछ पाकिस्तान में हुआ वह योजनाबद्ध था। वह आज नहीं हुआ, बहुत समय से चला आ रहा है। पाकिस्तान में अपनी सरकार के प्रति घोर असन्तोष है और ईस्ट बंगाल में तो यह और भी ज्यादा व्याप्त है, और वहां इस बात की चेष्टा थी कि इस सरकार के तख्ते को ही पलट दिया जाए। इन दंगों के द्वारा पाकिस्तान की सरकार इस असन्तोष को हिन्दुस्तान की तरफ मोड़ देना चाहती है, और उसके लिए उसको काश्मीर का सवाल हमेशा उपलब्ध रहता है। इस बार भी वही हुआ। वहां काश्मीर का सवाल उठाने की तयारियां हो रही थीं, जिसके लिए पवित्र बाल की चोरी हुई। आज जिन धाराओं के अन्तर्गत काश्मीर में मुलजिमों पर मुकदमा चलने वाला है उनसे प्रत्यक्ष है कि इस काम में एनीमी एजेंट्स का हाथ था। लेकिन जब इस चोरी के बावजूद भी काश्मीर में दंगे न हो सके तो पाकिस्तान के नेताओं ने और प्रसीडेंट अयूब खां ने तैश दिलाने वाली स्पीचेज दीं जिनके परिणामस्वरूप खुलना और जैसोर आदि में दंगे हो गए। उसकी प्रतिक्रिया कलकत्ता में हुई। और गा कि इसका प्रतिवाद किया गया, लेकिन घोष साहब ने कल बताया और वेस्ट बंगाल असेम्बली में श्री सेन ने तस्वीरें दिखायीं गयीं कि हमारे यहां दंगे पाकिस्तानियों ने भड़काए। यह शायद आप सब को मालूम है। यह सब इसलिए किया गया क्योंकि काश्मीर के सवाल को सीक्योरिटी काउंसिल में उठाने के लिए यह जरूरी था। अगर केवल पाकिस्तान में ही दंगे और अत्याचार होते और यहां न होते तो तब तो यह कहा जाता कि पाकिस्तान में अल्पसंख्यकों की सुरक्षा नहीं है, हिन्दुस्तान में है। इसलिए उन्होंने काश्मीर में और पश्चिम बंगाल में दंगे करवाने की चेष्टा की ताकि कहा जा सके कि हिन्दुस्तान में माइनारिटीज के साथ जुल्म हो रहा है। और जब तक यह न दिखाया जाता तब तक ईस्ट बंगाल में जो भयंकर नर संहार हुआ उसको कैसे छिपाया जा सकता था।

दूसरी बात आप यह देखें कि किस प्रकार पश्चिमी बंगाल के दंगों को फौरन दबा दिया गया लेकिन पूर्वी बंगाल में आज भी आग सुलग रही है, और जो लोग वहां से आ रहे हैं वे बतलाते हैं कि वहां लोग सीज की हालत में रह रहे हैं, जो वहां से आना चाहते हैं उनको आने नहीं दिया जाता, और जो लोग भाग कर सीमा पर आए उन पर गोलियां चलाई गयीं, और कौन सा अत्याचार और अनाचार है जो वहां लोगों पर नहीं किया गया। वहां पर योजनाबद्ध तरीके से बड़े बड़े नेताओं ने इश्तियाल दिला कर दंगे करवाए और राजनीतिक लक्ष्य को लेकर उनको भड़काया गया। इसलिये जो दंगे यहां उनकी प्रतिक्रिया स्वरूप हुए उनकी उनसे तुलना नहीं की जा सकती।

कल जो यहां एक स्पीच हुई वह साल डेढ़ साल पहले की स्पीच की ही तरह की थी। उसका सारांश करीब करीब वही था और शब्दों का भी उसमें थोड़ा ही हेर फेर था। जिन सदस्य महशय ने कल स्पीच दी उन्होंने उस समय भी यही बातें कही थीं कि हिन्दुस्तान में माइनारिटीज को कोई अधिकार नहीं है, उनकी कोई सुरक्षा नहीं है,

[श्री श० ना० चतुर्वेदी]

उनका एक्सटिंक्शन किया जा रहा है आदि। उन्होंने ६ जून की अपनी स्पीच में कहा था :

"May God lead the millions of oppressed, depressed and tortured Muslims of India to complete emancipation from the clutches of these destructive forces, these dark and ominous forces, that have raised their head, threatening the extinction of Islam and the Muslim community in India."

This was said in June.

Shri R. S. Pandey (Guna): What is the name of the hon. Member?

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: Shri Badruddujа. He further said:

"Sir, I stop. Once again I appeal to all sections of the people for small mercies for the unfortunate Muslims, the most despised, the most hated, the most disparaged Muslim community of India."

This is what was said. It was not meant for this House. It was meant for the Security Council, it was meant for providing material for Pakistani propaganda, that such speeches are made.

कि इस देश में माइनारिटीज को कितना संरक्षण है, कैसा उनके साथ व्यवहार है। इसका एक ही उदाहरण यह देता हूं कि आज इस देश में जो ऊंचे से ऊंचा मंच है उस पर भी खड़े होकर ऐसी बातें कही जा सकती हैं जो कि देश का कोई भी वफादार आदमी नहीं कह सकता है। जिन लोगों की दूसरे देशों से वफादारी है, बाहरी पार्टीज से वफादारी है वह भी आज यहां इस पार्लीमेंट के मंच पर वह बातें कह सकते हैं जो कि देश के लिए घातक हैं और जो कि गलत हैं।

दूसरी बात आपके सामने प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूं। आज हम कैसे इन बातों के प्रति अपनी आंखें बन्द कर सकते हैं?

"In the services we are nowhere; we have no share in the appointments today. We have got not even one per cent. The Jamiat Islam has no political association: yet those who have associations with it are being dismissed."

उसका तो माननीय लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने यह जवाब दिया कि यह जमायते इस्लामी, मुस्लिम जमात है। उसका उद्देश्य है कि वह मुस्लिम हुकूमत यहां कायम करे और उसका उद्देश्य तो यहां तक खतरनाक था कि पाकिस्तान में भी वह अनलाफुल करार दे दी गई थी। ऐसी संस्थाओं की हिमायत करने के लिए इस सदन में लोग आते हैं और इस तरह की स्पीचेज देते हैं। इसका नतीजा क्या होने वाला है? हम चाहे कितनी ही कोशिश करें कि शान्ति रहे। यह हमारी नीति है और हमारा लक्ष्य इस देश में उत्पादन बढ़ाना है, यहां की गरीबी दूर करनी है, और इस देश को आगे ले जाना है। हमारी सारी नीति की बुनियाद सैकुलरिज्म है। हम अपने देश में कभी कोई उपद्रव या साम्प्रदायिक गड़बड़ी नहीं चाह सकते। हमारे लिए बहुत घातक है अगर हमारे यहां कोई किसी तरह का उपद्रव होता है। लेकिन जब इस तरीके से प्रोवोकेशन, इश्तयाल बराबर मिलता रहेगा तो आखिर इस देश में करीब ४० या ४५ करोड़ देशवासी रहते हैं और उसके फलस्वरूप कहीं न कहीं आग सुलग जाती है तो सिवाय इसके कि हम तत्काल जाकर उसको वहीं पर दबा दें और कर भी क्या सकते हैं? लेकिन ऐसे लोगों को भी तो कुछ अपनी जिम्मेदारी समझनी चाहिए। वह जिम्मेदारी नहीं समझते हैं और उसी काम में लगे हुए हैं जो कि पहले जब हमें स्वतन्त्रता नहीं मिली थी तब हो रहा था। जब इस देश के विभाजन के लिए जो प्रयत्न था वह आज भी जारी है। मैं नहीं समझता कि संसार के किसी भी देश के इतिहास में यह बात मिलेगी कि कोई एक ऐसी संस्था जिसने कि इस देश के बंटवारे के लिए निरन्तर प्रयत्न किया हो

और इस देश के टुकड़े करा दिये हों, वह संस्था उसी देश में फल फूल रही है। यह आज भी यही हो रहा है। जिससे कि देश के और भी टुकड़े टुकड़े हो जायं। मैं नहीं समझता कि किसी भी देश के इतिहास में ऐसी मिसाल आपको देखने को मिलेगी . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : उसके लिए कांग्रेस जिम्मेदार है।

श्री श० ना० चतुर्वेदी : कौन जिम्मेदार है मैं इस पर कुछ नहीं कहता। लेकिन जहां तक हमारी उदारता का ताल्लुक है उदारता का तो इसी से पता चल जायगा कि जिन्होंने कांग्रेस को कुछ भी भला बुरा कहने से नहीं छोड़ा उन्हीं को हमने आज ऊंचे से ऊंचे पद पर बिठाने से परहेज नहीं किया। गांधी जी ने हमें जो शिक्षा दी है उससे हम पीछे नहीं हटे हैं। यह बात दूसरी है कि आज ऐसे लोग हैं जिनमें कि इतनी इनग्रेटीच्युड है कि इस देश में रहते हैं, इसी देश का अन्न खाते व पानी पीते हैं और इसी देश पर घात करते हैं।

यह समस्या है। यह आज हमारे सामने खतरा है। मैं आप से कहता हूं कि चीन का खतरा है, पाकिस्तान का खतरा है। वह हमारी सरहदों पर है लेकिन उनसे भयंकर खतरा आज जो हमें दिखाई दे रहा है वह उनके हिमायती और एजेंटों के इस देश में गठबन्धन का है। जिस वक्त भी कोई ऐसा मौका आवेगा वे अराजक और असामाजिक तत्व यहां अशांति फैलाने में कोई कोर कसर नही उठा रखेंगे। उनके प्रति हमको बहुत सचेत हो जाने की आवश्यकता है . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त होने जा रहा है।

श्री श० ना० चतुर्वेदी : अब तो मैं अपने मुख्य विषय पर आया भी नहीं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : दो मिनट माननीय सदस्य और ले लें।

श्री श० ना० चतुर्वेदी : मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता था कि आज हमारी आर्थिक प्रगति की रफ्तार बहुत कम हो गयी है। मिड टर्म प्लान का एप्रज़ल के अनुसार प्रतिवर्ष दो परसेंट की रेट आफ ग्रोथ है जो कि हमारे लिए बड़ी निराशाजनक है मेरे पास इतना समय नहीं है कि मैं उस बारे में विस्तार से जा सकूं लेकिन बहुत संक्षेप में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि उसका कारण क्या है? कारण यह है कि जैसा हम सभी जानते हैं कि हमारी कृषि की बिल्कुल उन्नति नहीं हो रही है। आख़िर ऐसा क्यों है? जो सबसे ज्यादा कृषि प्रधान राज्य हैं उनकी हालत और भी गिरती चली जा रही है। वे राज्य उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के हैं जिनमें कि सबसे अधिक लोग कृषि पर निर्वाह करते हैं। वे आज सबसे ग़रीब होते चले जाते हैं। आख़िर इस प्लान का क्या नतीजा होने जा रहा है? रुपया हम बराबर लगाते चले जा रहे हैं। कहते हैं कि हम अच्छी से अच्छी टैकनिकल एडवाइस दे रहे हैं, यह कर रहे हैं, और वह कर रहे हैं लेकिन आखिर हो क्या रहा है? मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हम थोड़ा सा गांवों की तरफ़ देखें। हमारा सारा ओरियंटेशन शहरों का है। बड़े बड़े भवन बन रहे हैं और फैक्टरीज बन रही हैं लेकिन हमारे गांवों में यहां बहुत सी चीजें ऐसी पड़ी हुई हैं जो कि उपयोगी हैं लेकिन हम उनका उपयोग नहीं करते हैं।

हम आर्टीफिशियल फर्टिलाइजर के लिए बहुत जोर देते हैं लेकिन आज १५–२० साल हो गये, इस कम्पोस्ट मैन्योर के प्रोडक्शन की ओर हमारा क्या प्रयत्न हुआ है। हमारे यह कम्युनिटी डवलपमेंट ब्लाक काम कर रहे हैं लेकिन कम्पोस्ट मैन्योर का प्रोडक्शन कितना हुआ और वह कितना बढ़ाया गया इधर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया नतीजा यह है कि कम्पोस्ट मैन्योर न ढंग से बना है न यूटिलाइजेशन होता है। जो गोबर है वह ईंधन जलाने में काम आता है। एक गोबर गैस प्लांट निकाला गया लेकिन आज वह कितने गांवों

[श्री श० ना० चतुर्वेदी]

में दिखाई पड़ते हैं ? वे कहीं कहीं नहीं दिखाई पड़ते हैं। अब उससे गैस भी मिल जायेगी और गोबर भी खाद के लिये मिल सकता है। सरकार को इन चीजों की तरफ़ देखना चाहिए देश में बड़े बड़े इंजीनियर्स हैं और टैक्नीकल इन्स्टीच्यूट्स है और भी खुल रहे हैं लेकिन आज तक यह किसी ने भी नहीं सोचा कि किसान जिस प्रकार कुएं से पानी निकलता है उसमें क्या सुधार हो सकता है और बैलों की मेहनत कैसे कम हो सकती है इसी तरह से क्या हमने कभी यह सोचा कि जो बैलगाड़ी किसान के काम आती है उसका हम कुछ इस तरह का मौडल बनायें जिससे कि बैलों के ऊपर बोझा कम पड़े और काम भी जल्दी हो सके ? मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इन बातों की तरफ़ कोई ध्यान नहीं देता है। यह हमारे लिए बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि गांवों के लिये सैनेटरी लैट्रिन का आविष्कार भी एक विदेशी ने ही किया। उसका आविष्कार हमारे भारतीय इंजीनियरों ने नहीं अपितु एक अमरीकी इंजीनियर ने किया जो कि अब ब्लाकों में लगाई जा रही हैं। मेरा कहना है कि हम ज़रा इधर भी ध्यान दें और सुधार लायें।

हम शिक्षा की बात करते हैं और टैकनीकल शिक्षा अपने बच्चों को अंग्रेजी में देना चाहते हैं। अब अगर यह शिक्षा बजाय अंग्रेज़ी के हिन्दी में दी जाये यानी चौथे दर्जे के बाद से आठवें दर्जे तक हर एक स्कूल में एग्रीकल्चर की, लघु उद्योगों की शिक्षा छात्रों को अपनी भाषा में मिले तो लाभ हो सकता है।

हम कहते हैं कि हम समाजवाद लायेंगे। समाजवाद में सबके लिए रहने, खाने आदि की व्यवस्था कर देंगे लेकिन हम यह नहीं कहते कि सबको रोजगार देंगे जब तक सबको इम्प्लायमेंट नहीं देंगे तब तक यह चीज़ कैसे आ येगी और कैसे वह सब चीजें दे सकगे ? अब क्या आप उनको डोल्स देंगे ? अगर डोल्स भी दो तो सारे के सारे जितने अनएम्प्लायड हैं, उनको डोल नहीं दे सकते हैं। अगर दें भी तो व्यक्ति की क्या प्रतिष्ठा रह जायेगी और क्या आत्म सम्मान रह जायेगा ? आखिर इस देश का क्या होने वाला है ? मैं तो कहता हूं कि गांधीजी जिन चीजों को कहा करते थे उनकी तरफ़ हम ध्यान दें। हमें एसे इंजीनयर्स चाहिएं जो गृह उद्योगों को पनपायें जिससे लोगों को रोजगार मिले, लोगों के मन में उत्साह और उमंग हो और उनमें काम करने की क्षमता बढ़े।

आज की जो शिक्षा व्यवस्था है वह बड़ी ही निराशाजनक और त्रुटिपूर्ण है। अभी हमारे विद्यार्थियों का क्या हाल है मेरे क्षेत्र के एक स्कूल में कुछ लड़कों ने एक गिरोह बना लिया है जो अच्छे भले घर के बच्चों को धमकाता है और उनसे रुपया वसूल करता है। इस तरह से एक नहीं कई लड़कों से रुपया वसूल किया गया है। यह हमारी शिक्षा का परिणाम हो रहा है।

आपने आज अखबार में देखा होगा कि लखनऊ में तीन एम० ए० जे०, ३० ग्रेजुएट और क़रीब ३७० मैट्रीकुलेट्स रिक्शा चलाने का काम करते हैं। शिक्षा पाने के बाद जहां युवकों की यह दशा हो तो यह हमारे लिए गम्भीर चिन्तन का विषय होना चाहिए और शिक्षा नीति में अपेक्षित परिवर्तन करें। जरूरत इस बात की है कि जो हमारे रिसोरसेज़ हैं उनको हम पूरा डवलप करें ताकि हमारे गांवों की तरक्की हो। बस यही मेरा निवदन है।

Dr. U. Misra (Jamshedpur): Sir, many hon. Members have contributed during this debate and I will only draw your attention to the two speeches made yesterday by our hon. friends from Bengal. I can understand the feeling and emotion of Mr. Badrudduja coming from the minority community which has undergone recently some sufferings but I cannot understand a Member from the Congress Party putting forward distorted facts and a whole speech based on untruth. Of course, I am glad that today. I have been hearing many Members from the

Congress side especially Shri Mahesh Dutta Misra, speaking very objectively. I am glad that there are some good people in the Congress party and it is very heartening. But yesterday, the speech made by a Member from the Congress side from West Bengal really pained me. He said that the Muslims started it. He said that it was organised through the help of Pakistan High Commissioner and some such people. I want to ask a simple question: What were the Government doing? If such things were happening in our country, do not the Government have such machinery to know before-hand what is happening? I know from my own experience that none of my letters is sent to me without going through the CID. In my constituency, wherever I go, I am followed by a CID man.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): That is very good protection!

Dr. U. Misra: I think that if such is the case, the Government have enough means to know before-hand that such things were going on in the very heart of Calcutta. Why did they not stop them? There is the emergency now, and they use this emergency against the trade union workers' against political workers and against the people's representatives. We all know that in this House, the whole of Tripura goes unrepresented, because two of its representatives are in jail. The Government are so strict in putting the representatives of the people inside the jail that even as a medical man when I wanted to see them because they had been ailing for a long time in Hazaribagh jail, I was refused permission. Even simple humanitarianism is not observed. What about this power of the Government? Could they not use this to stop those activities when they knew that in the heart of Calcutta this has been going on?

No amount of untruth or distortion of facts will help to cover our weakness and the harm done to our policy of secularism. Let us face the facts and let us go deep into the causes. What has happened in Pakistan is no comparison, because ours is a secular State and Pakistan is based on communal hatred. That State is carved out on the basis of communal hatred. So, since they have found a State they have said that it is a Muslim State and there is no place for others whatever may be the tenor of Mr. Jinnah's speech quoted by my hon. friend. Why should we compare and follow that? We are also responsible, because we have agreed to this amputation of our country by a murderous surgeon, thinking that the body of India will be safe in future, but the poisonous knife of the imperialist left a dangerous sepsis which will go on for ever unless we go deep into the causes of our malady. Escapism is no remedy. We should go into the hard facts and we could find out the remedies.

Our leaders think that imperialism is a thing of the past. But the stark reality is, the imperialism against which we fought for our national freedom is there. We shall have to relearn about imperialism. That is what the recent drama in the UN about Kashmir dispute has shown. While our former colonial masters have come out in their true colours, our leadership thinks that in this fashion: because we are a big country, because we are a big nation, nobody can bully us. It is not a fact. This is not the first time that the western imperialist powers have tried to take advantage of the situation in our country. We all remember that when the Chinese attacked us, these powers in the name of helping our defence, tried to put pressure on us to surrender Kashmir.

15.25 hrs.

[DR. SAROJNI MAHISHI *in the Chair*]

I was in London at the moment when the Chinese attacked us here. I saw very little of the Chinese attack in the British newspapers. But I saw a whole page with Gen. Ayub's photo and the Kashmiris when our country was facing the Chinese attack. It pained me when, in the television, these imperialists were showing the retreat of our army and the panting of our soldiers. And the white-skinned people used to laugh hilariously.

[Dr. U. Misra]

So we must understand and we must relearn what imperialism is. Then only we can find out our remedies. It is, therefore, necessary that we should understand what imperialism can do. The British made Pakistan, as said earlier by one of my hon. friends. The Americans have established and strengthened the military base there.

All that is against India. So, it is not an accident that the imperialists will behave in this way about Kashmir, but it pains us when some of our people go on praising the imperialists by saying that our socialism is nothing different from the American capitalism. It has been said by as eminent a person as the Ambassador of India to USA, Shri B. K. Nehru. I do not know who briefed him; whether our Government has briefed him to say so or he does it to please the imperialists for any other purpose. This is what the Ambassador, Shri B. K. Nehru, is reported to have said in Bombay:

> "Mr. B. K. Nehru, Indian Ambassador to the U.S. said here yesterday (January 18) that, considered from the objectives they sought to subserve, Indian socialism and American capitalism were not very far apart."

I have my differences with the Congress socialism. But I think it is an affront to all serious socialists in this country to be told by our Ambassador that Indian socialism is not far different from American capitalism. I ask my friends on the other side whether they agree with the Ambassador's statement.

It is no wonder, therefore, that our diplomats, with this kind of understanding about national policies do not build much goodwill in the Afro-Asian countries. Just freed from colonial shackles, they are only too sensitive about imperialism and the social content of their liberation movement. Being partners in centuries-long struggle for national liberation, the Afro-Asian countries are our natural allies and it is important that we act in the best of our traditions and not allow us to be misunderstood there.

It pains me specially when we do not go to the facts and we escape by running away distorting the facts and basing our statements on untruth. My association with the Congress started from my childhood. Actually I was grown up as a boy in the Congress and I had the privilege of the company of Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Gopabandhu Das. That is why it pains me when we deviate from the truth. So, let us face the hard facts.

What are our weaknesses? I think it is important that we have clear ideas about the role of foreign capital in the development of our country. No doubt, we should be grateful to those countries which gave us the know-how and the machinery to build our basic industry. But in the context of developing a socialist society, do we need that there should be foreign capital invested in developing our cosmetics industry, jute mills, plantations, etc.? Without showing any ill-will to these gentlemen, they can be quietly told that Indians know how to run their units.

We welcome foreign capital provided it builds up our basic industries. But there are such collaborations in our country which are nothing but loot. I can refer to one such instance which I have seen recently, *viz.*, the Utkal Machinery. I heard it is a Rs. 40 crore project and in the first phase they have invested Rs. 5 crores. I understand that half of the investment has been taken away in the shape of salaries and in the name of imparting technical know-how. The tragedy is, there is not a single Indian engineer as understudy. I asked and got the information from the Ministry in the consultative committee. Not only that. The so-called engineers who have come there would not have earned more than 700 DM in their country, but they are sending more than 1000 DM after having all the luxuries here. This is how we have foreign capital domination in our economy.

How can we go ahead with socialism unless we distribute our income to the toilers? We do not pay their dues to the workers. I am glad a paltry sum

of Rs. 2 has been given as increase in the Central Government employees' DA, but I strongly feel the Government have no right to exist if they cannot prevent such organised racketeering right under their very nose and in the capital. Actually the employees would have got it 2 years back according to the index. This raise is quite insufficient.

Regarding the fraud in preparing the index, if the Government cannot freeze the prices, why should they perpetrate the fraud in computing the index? The Government should say, "We have failed in freezing the prices". Why should they go and adopt the nefarious means of perpetrating a fraud in the index? I would ask the people with objective views and understanding on the other side—there are many of them—to face the facts and act in a straightforward way rather than cheating our own people.

Many things have been said about corruption. We should go to the source of it, corruption is there because of the monopolists. Money concentration is there and the political groups are financed by the monopolists in order to have the political power in the hands of monopolists. Stop that and corruption will go away. The source of corruption is not among the Ministers, not among the Government servants, but in the other fields. Go to the perennial source of corruption.

I will give one instance. There is one ICS officer loaned out to Tatas by the Government of Bihar. He was Labour Secretary and he has been purposely taken by the Tatas in order to fulfil their own aim inside the Government. That is the source of corruption. Every man in the service who is posted in Jamshedpur or somewhere tries to please the Tatas because he can get into their services and take three times the salary that he would normally have received. These are the sources. Go to the perennial source of corruption, curb the monopoly. Then only corruption can be checked.

This House is so much moved by the recent occurrence of communal riots. There is one more danger brewing now. That is the linguistic oppression. Despite tall talk of democracy, in some of the States, this linguistic oppression is going on. Specially the adivasis and the aboriginals are the most oppressed. They have not got even the primary school where they can be taught in their mother-tongue. Even though our Constitution provides for such schools, wherever the linguistic minorities are there, they are denied schools even in the primary stage. In some places, where there were 60 or 70 schools, now there are only 2 or 3 schools. I will not name any State because that will create bitterness. I will only say that this source of disintegration must be gone into and only then we can remedy the situation. We should not just escape from the facts or distort the facts, and we should not go into the untruth in order to cover our weaknesses.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): Madam Chairman, the hon. Vice-President in his Address to both the Houses has covered almost the entire ground, but I feel that it is more of an annual ritual and we would be much nearer reality if we were also to take note of what the President said in his Republic Day message to the entire nation. I invite particular attention of this House and wish that we take a full note of it. This message given on a solemn occasion contains a clear warning to the Congress Party and it clearly and categorically indicts the Government for its inadequacies of defence preparations and for alarming deterioration in administration. It calls for stern action to combat corruption.

Madam, we have been in this House for a long time, and it has been almost an obsession with some of us and many of us have been hammering this home-truth because we consider that most of the problems which we have to face today arise out of this. Today, if I wish to reiterate these very home-truths I would rather like to do it in the words of the hon. President and I do hope that the Government will not be able to ignore them. What the Pre-

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

sident said was that the people's tolerance for weak, inefficient and unclean administration would not be unlimited. He said that if evils of corruption, nepotism and blackmarketing were not effectively dealt with people's frustration might seek other remedies. I think there could be nothing more serious said against the Government.

Shri P. V. Gajendragadkar, with all the decorum, dignity and restraint expected of a head of a country's judiciary, felt called upon to say in his memorial lectures that the common man today is seriously doubting the purity of administration. He said: "This should be disturbing to all those who believe in a democratic way of life. Let us heed this writing on the wall". The Vigilance Commission of Shri Nandaji's conception is no answer to these deep maladies which have been corroding the public life in this country. I would most humbly recommend that we take a serious note of it and adopt a recommendation which was made by the Rajasthan Administrative Reforms Committee. For each State I would recommend that we have an officer of the status of a Justice but—mark the difference—he should be appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Supreme Court. What we have done is we have cut out the executive completely—the Home Ministry or any other Ministry of the State or at the Centre. This officer will be of the same rank and status of the Chief Judge of a State. He will be appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Supreme Court. He will be responsible only to the State legislature and he will be removable only by a two-third majority. You call him an Ombudsman or call him a Commission for investigation but, whatever you may like to call him he will be seized of all the problems whether they may be complaints or matters raised in the legislature. He will submit an annual report to the legislature. In the first instance we wish that his jurisdiction is restricted only to those in political authority, secretaries, departmental heads and senior scale IAS officers so that he is not very much flooded with all sorts of complaints. And if we can take care of our administration at this particular level I have not the least doubt that there will be a complete change of climate. It is not that we doubt the integrity of the people in political authority—at least not all of them—but certainly we might create a climate that there is an organisation, there is an independent institution to which a citizen can go.

The most important thing in any government or administration is that a citizen's grievances must be redressed and he must have the confidence that the entire strength of the Government is on his side if he is on the right path and that nothing will save him, any quarter whatever, whether it be his political or monetary influence, if he is on the wrong path. This is the fundamental, the first and most important thing of which we must take note of.

I will not deal with the administrative matters and administrative reforms because there are many facets and many aspects of it. I shall take an opportunity to say something when we discuss the Demands for Grants relating to the Home Ministry. But before I pass on to the international situation I would also like to say that we here at the Centre should not permit extraneous considerations and personal factors to govern our decisions. You will remember that immediately after Maulana Azad we had the bifurcation of the Ministry of Education because Shri Shrimali and Shri Kabir had to be adjusted. Now again we have these put together. At present the Ministry of Industry is in jitters. It is controlled by three different ministers.

An Hon. Member: Like a widow.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The Ministry of Industry is one of the most effective instruments in our production programme and export promotion and it is with three different ministers. The Technical Development Department is perhaps with the fourth. We had a Minister for Co-ordination. If you will

remember, Madam, I spoke at that time —and I spoke with force—that he can never be effective. Shri T. T. Krishnamachari wanted to justify his existence. Now what has happened to that justification? We have not got the Minister for Co-ordination. Now we have a Minister without Portfolio—of course, for different purposes. That too, I say, is a most ineffective arrangement, a patch-up work that we have made. Even at that time, a year earlier, the House will remember, I very strongly advocated that we must have a Deputy Prime Minister who will be able to have an effective control and co-ordination of all the activities at the central level. Madam, nature has given a warning to the nation and to the man, and I think it is wise that we take the warning even now. With all that may be said and done, Prime Minister Nehru is definitely one of the greatest assets that we have in this country. His energy should not be frittered away. He may retain the overall control and guide us. He may give us the benefit of his great personality. At the same time, we must have some efficient and effective arrangement to carry on the administration. For that purpose, I repeat, after one year of my original suggestion, that we must have a Deputy Prime Minister who will be in the effective control of all these matters.

Now, briefly, passing on to the international situation, I want to say something. Of course, at present our minds are filled with what has happened in the Security Council. I think we must understand the basic problem. What is the trouble with Pakistan? Pakistan is definitely—we must understand it—a problem State. It is a problem State not only because it has been born out of hatred and communalism. That is true. These are the factors which are still governing Pakistan. But much more important to my mind is the fact that Pakistan is the creation of British diplomacy and it is a creation of British diplomacy for their own political purposes, to have an area of influence in this sub-continent. Therefore, why be surprised at the attitude which has been taken by the United Kingdom this time in the Security Council? We have to recognise these facts. We know Pakistan has been hobnobbing with China. We know Pakistan behaved in a very dirty manner and still Pakistan gets the entire support of the United Kingdom. We will have to tell the United Kingdom in firm terms as to what we understand and we must give them an indication that we mean business and that our relations with the United Kingdom will have to be readjusted if they do not understand the situation in its correct perspective. I wish that U.S.A. is not corrupted by this intrigue. I wish U.S.A. understands it. If it has a great and deep and abiding interest in the democracy, then there is no other country which can deliver goods except India and in the interest of democracy, in the interest of U.S.A. itself and in the interest of India of course, U.S.A. should give an unqualified support to this country. But we must understand what Pakistan is. My friend Shri Badrudduja spoke very strongly and Shri Chaturvedi did a good service to this House by bringing out his last year's speech and telling us the background in which he spoke. But even Mr. Badrudduja had to acknowledge the admirable attitude which the Government had adopted and he could not shut his eyes as to how the Home Minister had reacted and how he had acted. With such fundamental difference in the attitude of this Government to equate Pakistan and India is, I think, absolutely unjustified and is to turn a blind eye to the facts. It is really surprising that U.K. cannot see to these facts that Pakistan was an aggressor; Pakistan lied to U.N. and that Pakistan thereafter made it impossible to have a plebiscite. If there had been no plebiscite, the entire responsibility rests on Pakistan because Pakistan is the country which had to fulfil the condition regarding the vaca-

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

tion of the aggression and it is Pakistan which has barred the plebiscite and how amazing that it is Pakistan which is now going to the U.N. and to the Security Council. Pakistan is an aggressor and yet we are supposed to be in the dock. Pakistan has through all sorts of mischievous activities on their side flooded Assam with infiltrators and people coming there. Assam has been flooded and yet it is Pakistan which is the complainant. Pakistan raised a holocaust in East Bengal and yet it is Pakistan which goes to the United Nations with a complaint. I think this state of affairs must end and we must tell our friends that we mean business and we must be firm and fair in this matter.

Now, talking about China, I might submit that it would be much better if we stop talking about the Colombo proposals. I do not know if that is not a dead child now and an obsolete thing. We accepted it at a particular time but China had rejected it. How long can we unilaterally go on harping on it? Let us understand that this state of affairs is much to the advantage of China. Are we not creating a sort of stalemate to our own disadvantage? Are we not permitting China to consolidate her position? China's war of aggression against India has not ceased. Now China is on 'peace offensive'. China, whose hands are sullied with the innocent blood, goes to Afro-Asian countries and carries on a propaganda without being hounded out from those places. China was isolated at the time of aggression and today China is wanting to isolate India and it is this 'peace offensive' which is much more dangerous than the initial aggression was. China has entrapped Pakistan to use Pakistan against India in the field of western democracies. There are two things. We must be quite clear in our minds that this stalemate, this consolidation of the Chinese position, is against the interests of this country. If we have to galvanise the country, if we have to unite the country, we must tell the country that we mean business and that we will never hesitate to mount an offensive against China to get aggression vacated. We must take immediate steps now to defeat China in its 'peace offensive' which it has taken to all the Afro-Asian countries. We must have our diplomatic activities intensified to put China in the proper place. The entire activities must be directed towards this end. China's 'peace offensive' must be defeated.

Then, I must pass on to the economic front. Well, we had a mid-term appraisal of our Third Five Year Plan. I will not go into all these facts and figures.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know how much time I still have?

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member can conclude within five minutes.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What I feel is that both production and distribution are in a hopeless disarray. Agricultural production which is the base of a sound economy is a mismanaged affair. This has been admitted both by the Minister at the Centre as well as in the States. What is the function of the administration so far as agriculture is concerned?

15.58 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Firstly, they are responsible for extention; secondly, they are responsible for the supply line and thirdly, they are responsible for the credit. The credit is what it is. We all know it. The supply line has been a subject-matter of all criticisms. There is no coordination, not only at the State level but throughout the supply line. There is a complete lack of coordination so far as the supply line is concerned. Production cannot be stepped up until and unless we take certain important steps in this direc-

tion and streamline at least our administrative machinery so far as agricultural production is concerned.

I may just mention something about our industrial output. Our industrial output growth even during the emergency is hardly 7 to 8 per cent when we had at a time touched 11 per cent. Until and unless the growth of our industrial sector goes upto 11 to 12 per cent and until and unless in the agricultural sector it is 5 per cent, we will never be able to break through this stalemate. I will just give two examples as to how the Plan is being implemented. We have given the pride of place to the small-scale industries. If our economic democratisation and socialism is to advance, everybody right from the Prime Minister down has been saying that something must be done that we must go all out for small-scale industries. In the field of small-scale industries, you will be surprised to know that since November 1962 there is only one institution which caters to the needs of the small-scale industries, and that is the National Small Industries Corporation. They have not entertained even one single application since November 1962 for any import of machinery because they have not got the foreign exchange. The large scale industries can get all foreign exchange to the extent of Rs. 20 crores, and we can find that foreign exchange for them, but we cannot find even a single pie for the small-scale industries about which we are talking so much.

16 hrs.

Then, we are told that the LIC had earmarked about Rs. 12 crores for setting up industrial estates during the Third Plan period. Out of this sum of Rs. 12 crores, to this day, we have not spent even half a crore of rupees. That is the state of affairs regarding our economic planning. I have picked up particularly a subject which is talked about so much and which is so easy to handle.

I shall conclude my speech by touching upon a very important but a very delicate matter. We have a great Prime Minister. We have a great President. Both of them are personalities for whom there is international respect. There is absolutely no likelihood or possibility of any clash of personalities between these two, and I am quite clear in my mind about it. The Prime Minister has been a dominating figure all the time. He is a dominating personality. But, for some time, there have been certain rumblings, and certain articles have been written that there is a shift of power from the Prime Minister's house to the Rashtrapati Bhavan. I think that we should not ignore the warnings which these things give to us because there can be an occasion when a very awkward and difficult situation might arise. Our President is different from all other constitutional heads of State. Our President has also behind him the force of a great electorate He is elected by both Houses of Parliament and he is elected also by the legislature of the entire country. Therefore, it is time that while everything is smooth, while there is absolutely no difficulty, we clarify this position for all times, and we make certain provisions in this regard. For, so far as the Constitution is concerned, constitutionally the President is the repository of all power and everything is done in his name. But we must take note of a situation which might arise some time in the future. So, it is wise not to ignore these things, and I think that we must devote some of our attention to this matter and see that there is no difficulty which may mar the situation in the future.

I would like to conclude by saying that in international affairs, so far as the basic policy is concerned, our policy of non-alignment is sound to the core. It has to be adjusted to the times. Our international policy will be successful also only if we have internal strength, and our attention

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]
should now be riveted on internal strength, and in the matter of internal strength, there are two important factors or two important pillars. One of them is economic development and the growth of economy and the other is administration which at present unfortunately is not what it ought to be and which does not command that respect which it ought to command.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) :

"तदेवारिनस्तदादित्यः तद्वायुस्त-
च्चन्द्रमा तदेव शुभ्रं तद्ब्रह्म ता
आपः सः प्रजापतिः ।"

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उपराष्ट्रपति महोदय ने अपने अभिभाषण में जो सरकार का संदेश दिया है उसको अनेकों बार पढ़ा है । उसके ३२ निर्देश हैं । मैं इसलिये तो उपराष्ट्रपति महोदय को धन्यवाद दूंगा कि उन्होंने उर्दू मिश्रित हिन्दी में अपना भाषण पढ़ा किन्तु भाषण को पढ़ने से ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि वह निराशाओं से भरा हुआ है ।

अपने दूसरे संदेश में उन्होंने कहा है कि यद्यपि हमारे सामने कठिनाइयां आईं किन्तु हम अपने लक्ष्य की तरफ बढ़ते रहे । आगे स्वयं उन्होंने इस भाषण में यह स्पष्ट कहा कि हमको जितनी तैयारी करनी चाहिए थी, उतनी नहीं हो पाई है ।

जितना हमको यत्न करना चाहिए था उतना यत्न नहीं किया गया । आपने कहा कि कृषि उत्पादन भी बढ़ा नहीं है बल्कि तीन प्रतिशतः घट गया है । बिजली का उत्पादन भी बहुत से प्रदेशों में नहीं है । यह सब कुछ कहा है किन्तु जो महत्वपूर्ण बातें थीं उन पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारा देश बाढ़ों से आये वर्ष नष्ट हो जाता है । बाढ़ों से किस तरह देश की रक्षा की जाय या उससे देश को बचाने के लिए उनकी सरकार क्या पग उठा रही है इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ भी नहीं कहा । मैं उस बाढ़ग्रस्त क्षेत्र से आया हूं । उस क्षेत्र में लगभग १० गांव यमुना के किनारे पर हैं । आधे बह चुके हैं और बाकी भी बहते जा रहे हैं । सरकार से बार बार उसके लिए व्यवस्था करने का अनुरोध किया जाता है लेकिन सरकार सुनती नहीं है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, शिक्षा का विषय महत्वपूर्ण विषय था किन्तु राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में कुछ भी नहीं कहा गया है । आज देश में शिक्षा की व्यवस्था सन्तोषजनक नहीं है और जितनी भी हमारी सारी असफलतायें हैं उन तमाम असफलताओं का एक मुख्य कारण यह अंग्रेजी शिक्षा है । यह अंग्रेजी शिक्षा जब तक देश के अन्दर रहेगी तब तक भले ही हजार वर्ष तक जोर क्यों न लगाते रहें, कभी हम लोग सफल नहीं हो सकते हैं । आज का विद्यार्थी इसलिए नहीं पढ़ता कि पढ़ लिख कर देश की उन्नति करेंगे, वह केवल इस दृष्टि से पढ़ता है कि मैं पढ़ लिखकर पास हो जाऊं तो मुझे कहीं कोई नौकरी मिल जाय और नौकरी में पहुंच कर बाबू लोग इन चार पांच संस्थानों पर दिखाई पड़ते हैं । सुबह ८–९ बजे तक कहां गये ? श्रीमान् जी कभी लैट्रिन में और कभी बाथ-रूम में रहते हैं और उसके घंटे दो घंटे के पश्चात् लंच में रहते हैं । उसके बाद बाबू लोग कहां मिलते हैं ? वे या तो सिनेमा में चले जायेंगे या क्लबघर में चले जायेंगे । यही कारण है कि आज दफ्तरों में काम नहीं के बराबर किया जाता है । कितने ही बड़े बड़े राज्य कर्मचारी हैं जो कि बड़े बड़े वेतन भोगी हैं लेकिन वह स्वयं काम नहीं के बराबर करते हैं । वे अपना काम उठा कर छोटे कर्मचारियों पर फेंक देते हैं । खाते घना हैं, मोटी तनख्वाह लेते हैं लेकिन एक भी पग पैदल नहीं चलते हैं, कार पर चलते हैं और भत्ता थोड़ा नहीं काफी चार्ज करते हैं लेकिन उनके साथ जो चपड़ासी और चौकीदार जाते हैं, हालांकि दिन भर काम करते करते मर जाते हैं

लेकिन उनको भत्ता नहीं दिया जाता है। इन ऊंचे अफसरों को जिनको कि सरकार द्वारा मोटी मोटी तनख्वाहें दी जाती हैं, वे यह भी नहीं कि अपने उन लम्बे वेतनों में से नौकर रख लें, उनको नौकर आदि भी सरकारी दिये जाते हैं। जब तक आप इसका उपाय नहीं करेंगे तब तक पढ़ने लिखने वाले व्यक्ति को नौकरी का लालच रहेगा। मौजूदा व्यवस्था जब तक चलेगी तब तक देश की किसी भी योजना में आप सफल नहीं हो सकेंगे।

आज हम बड़े बड़े मंत्रियों को रोज देखते हैं। राष्ट्रपति को भी देखते हैं। राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने कहा कि हम प्रजातन्त्री ढंग से अपने देश में समाजवाद लाना चाहते हैं। मैंने २७ दिन तक पंडित नेहरू की कोठी के सामने बैठ कर इन मंत्री लोगों आदि का समाजवाद देखा है। राष्ट्रपति इतने आलीशान भवन में रहते हैं। उस कोठी के आस पास काफी भूमि छुटी हुई है, खाली पड़ी हुई है और उसमे छोटे छोटे चार या पांच शहर बस सकते हैं। उस फालतू और खाली भूमि में क्या हो रहा है? वहां टिमाटर, आलू या अनाज वगैरह नहीं बोया जा रहा है बल्कि उस तमाम जगह पर घास उगाई जा रही है और घास उगाने के लिए खाद और पानी दिया जा रहा है। अब देश के बहुत से इलाकों में फसलें पानी के अभाव में सूख जाती हैं फसलों को पानी नहीं मिल पाता है लेकिन दिल्ली की बलिहारी है कि उस तमाम मैदान में घास उगाने के लिए खाद और पानी दिया जाता है। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या इसी तरीके से आप देश में समाजवाद कायम करना चाहते हैं? जिस तरह से एक लोक सभा का सदस्य रहता है उस तरह के स्थान में मंत्री महोदय रहते, और उसमें राष्ट्रपति जी भी रहते, तो देश का गौरव बढ़ सकता था। इस से समाजवाद आ सकता था। किन्तु क्या सरकार वर्तमान नीति पर चल कर समाजवाद लाना चाहती है? सरकार चाहे हजार बरस तक भी यत्न करती रहे ऐसे समाजवाद तो कभी भी नहीं आयेगा।

उपराष्ट्रपति महोदय ने कहा कि हमारा जो विदेशी मुद्रा का कोष है, वह विदेशों के मित्रों की सहायता से ठीक हो रहा है। ठीक है, यह सरकार वही आई है कि :

यावत् जीवेत् सुखं जीवेत्
ऋणं कृत्वा घृतं पिबेत्
भस्मिभूतस्य देहस्य
पुनरागमनं कुतः

कहा गया है कि जब तक जिओ, सुख से जिओ। कहां से लायें? कहा कि कर्जा कर के घी पिओ। देना पड़ेगा। तो कहा, "भस्मिभूतस्य देहस्य पुनरागमनं कुतः"—यह देह चली जायेगी, देगा कौन? ठीक यही सरकार आज से हजारों वर्ष पहले भी थी। आज वही सरकार यहां आकर बैठी है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि विदेशियों के कर्जे पर यह देश कैसे जी सकेगा।

श्री प० ला० बारूपाल (गंगानगर) : मैं एक बात पूछना चाहता हूं। क्या माननीय सदस्य ईमानदारी से समाजवाद चाहते हैं?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं तो ईमानदारी से समाजवाद चाहता हूं, जब कि वह बईमानी से चाहते हैं। मैं स्पष्ट कह देना चाहता हूं कि माननीय सदस्य मुझ से जितना भी बलिदान कराना चाहें, उसके लिए मैं तैयार हूं, लेकिन जितना मैं उनसे या उनकी पार्टी से बलिदान चाहता हूं, वे आयें और करें उतना बलिदान। वे हमारी बातों को बेईमानी समझते हैं।

मैं यह समझता था कि यह भारत की पालियामेंट है, भारत के चुने हुए सदस्य यहां बैठे हैं, किन्तु यहां पर मैंने जो भाषण सुने, उनको सुन कर प्रतीत होता है कि कुछ लोग तो चीन और रूस के एजेन्ट हैं और कुछ पाकिस्तान के प्रतिनिधि यहां बैठे हैं। आखिर पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान का क्या मुकाबला है? हिन्दुस्तान अब भी वह हिन्दु-

[श्री रामेश्वरानन्द]

स्तान है, जो कि हज़रत मुहम्मद साहब के बालों की भी रक्षा कर रहा है और पाकिस्तान वह पाकिस्तान है, जिसमें तीसियों हज़ार हिन्दुओं को मौत के घाट उतार दिया गया। इन दोनों का क्या मुकाबला है ? मैं यह नहीं चाहता—मैं कभी यह नहीं चाहता—कि इस देश में रहने वाले किसी भी दूसरे धर्म के व्यक्ति को तंग किया जाये। मेरी ऐसी भावना बिल्कुल नहीं है। परन्तु मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह सरकार कितनी देर तक इन बातों को दबायेगी। यहां पर कलकत्ता में बलवा हुआ—मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि वह नहीं होना चाहिए था—और माननीय नन्दा जी वहां पहुंचे और उन्होंने हिन्दुओं को गोलियों से भून कर रख दिया। किन्तु जब पाकिस्तान में बलवा हुआ, तो गोलियां चली ही हिन्दुओं पर, पुलिस और फौज की गोली चली, तो हिन्दुओं पर ही चली। हिन्दुओं की तो यह स्थिति है कि जैसे खरबूजे की होती है। यदि खरबूजा छुरी पर गिर जाये, तो खैर नहीं और अगर छुरी खरबूजे पर गिर जाये, तो भी खैर नहीं।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि मुसलमान यहां से चले जायें, यह मैं नहीं चाहता। ईसाई यहां से चले जायें, यह मैं नहीं कहता। वे रहें। यह तो धर्मशाला है और धर्मशाला में सब रह सकते हैं। परन्तु मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यदि इस देश के सब मुसलमान और ईसाई चले भी जायें, तो भी ईसाइयत और इस्लाम को भय नहीं है, क्योंकि ईसाइयत और इस्लाम का प्रचार और प्रसार करने के लिये बीसियों और देश मौजूद हैं। किन्तु उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पूछना चाहता हूं, हृदय पर हाथ धर कर बतायें कि अगर हिन्दू इस देश में न रहा, तो इसकी सभ्यता और संस्कृति किस के आधार पर फले फूलेगी। इसके लिए जगह कहां है ? इसकी सभ्यता और संस्कृति के लिये जगह कहां ? जिस भारतीय संस्कृति का ढिंढोरा पीटा जा रहा है, वह हिन्दुओं के साथ बंधी हुई है—हिन्दुओं के साथ। अगर हिन्दू न रहे, तो यह सभ्यता और संस्कृति नष्ट हो जायेगी।

इस लिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि दूसरों की रक्षा बेशक करो, परन्तु जिनके नाम से यह देश है, जिनकी रायों से हमारे माननीय सदस्य यहां पर चुन कर आये हैं, उनका भी कुछ ख़याल करो। मैं देश के विभाजन के पक्ष में कभी भी नहीं था। मैं कभी भी विभाजन नहीं चाहता था। परन्तु हमारे कांग्रेसी मित्र कहा करते थे, "स्वामी जी, आप पुराने कांग्रेसी हैं। सदा का सिर दर्द ख़त्म हो जायेगा। हिन्दू-मुसलमान के झगड़े ख़त्म हो जायेंगे। अगर पाकिस्तान बन गया, तो हिन्दू रहेगा हिन्दुस्तान में और मुसलमान रहेगा पाकिस्तान में। दोनों भाई भाई की तरह रहेंगे। कभी भी झगड़ा नहीं होगा।" हम समझते थे कि शायद ऐसा ही होगा। किन्तु मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूं कि जब तक पूर्व और पश्चिम में पाकिस्तान मौजद है, तब तक भारत के सिर पर ये जो झंझट हैं, भारत के अन्दर और बाहर ये जो सिर-दर्द हैं, हम इनको खत्म नहीं कर सकेंगे, यह सरकार चाहे कोई भी नीति अपना ले, क्योंकि उनकी सभ्यता और संस्कृति हम से भिन्न है। मैं मानता हूं कि सभ्यता और संस्कृति दो नहीं होतीं। किन्तु आप देखें कि हम जब बैठ कर संध्या करते हैं, तो किसी ओर भी मुंह करके कर सकते हैं। इसकी तुलना में भारत में रहने वाला एक अन्य व्यक्ति जब संध्या करता है, चाहे वह पांच बार संध्या करे, तो वह काबे की तरफ ही मुह कर के करता है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप बनारस की तरफ मुंह कर के करते हैं।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : कोई बनारस की तरफ़ मुंह करके नहीं करता है। कौन कहता है कि हम बनारस की तरफ मंह कर के संध्या करते हैं ?

मैं पूछता हूं कि क्यों साहब, इस देश में पैदा हुए, इस देश का खाते हो और मरोगे, तो कब्र भी इसी देश में बनेगी, किन्तु क्या तुम को इस देश से प्यार नहीं है । झाड़ू दे रहे हैं सड़कों पर, आखों से झाड़ दे रहे हैं कि पाकिस्तान कब आए । हिन्दुस्तान में पाकिस्तान का भला चाहने वाले पता नहीं कितने बैठे हैं । मैं आप को संख्य क्या बताऊं ? आप को पता है, लेकिन भारत का भला चाहने वाले कितने बैठे हैं पाकिस्तान में, आप स्वयं इस बात का अनुमान करें ।

आज हमारे सब से ऊंचे और पवित्र पद पर राष्ट्रपति के पद पर, हमारे उप-राष्ट्रपति बैठे हुए हैं । हम को कोई डाह नहीं है । बड़ा अच्छा है । कोई भेदभाव नहीं होना चाहिये । कोई बैठे । लेकिन पाकिस्तान में क्या ह रहा है यहां ऊंचे से ऊंचे पदों पर, मंत्रियों के पदों पर, केन्द्र में भी और प्रांतों में भी, अन्य वर्गों के लोग बैठे हुए हैं । किन्तु क्या पाकिस्तान की मिनिस्ट्री में भी ऐसा हो रहा है ?

अभी कांग्रेस के एक सदस्य महाशय कह रहे थे कि हम दुनिया में रहते हैं, हम को बाहर को देखना चाहिये । देखो, लेकिन बाहर को तब देखो, जब अपने को भी देखो । अपने को मत भूल जाओ । पाकिस्तान में या और किसी देश में इन को इस पद पर कोई नहो बैठने देगा, जिस पद पर ये आज यहां बैठे हैं । ये हिन्दुस्तान में ही बैठ सकते हैं और हिन्दुस्तान में भी तब तक ही बैठ सकते हैं, जब तक कि यहां पर हिन्दू हैं । जब हिन्दू नहीं होंगे, तो फिर कोई बैठने नहीं देगा । मैं तो स्पष्ट वक्ता हूं । जो सच बोलता है, वह ठग नहीं होता है, और चाहे कुछ भी कह लो । ठग वह होता है, जो मीठी मीठी बातें करता है, इधर उधर की बातें करता है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने भी सुना होगा कि पाकिस्तान से हिन्दू बेचारा अपने स्त्री-बच्चों को ले कर इस देश में आ रहा था । वहां पर पुलिस ने गोली चलाई, लेकिन हमला-आवरों पर नहीं, बल्कि जो प्राण छिपाने के लिये भूखे नंगे हो कर यहां आ रहे थे, उन पर गोली चलाई । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यही इस्लाम है । इस्लाम का अर्थ हम ने पढ़ा है । मुसल्लम है जिसका ईमान, उस को मुसलमान बताया जाता है । क्या यही मुसल्लम ईमान है ? उसके बदले में यह कहा गया कि जब आप पाकिस्तान के सम्बन्ध में बोला करें, तो हिन्दुस्पस्तान को भी देखा करें । हिदुस्तान को हम बहुत अच्छी तरह से देख रहे हैं । जरा देख लो वहां जा कर । पता लग जायेगा कि किस तरह का पाकिस्तान बना हुआ है । हिन्दू यहां आना चाहता है, लेकिन मुसलमान यहां से जाना नहीं चाहता है । अगर हिन्दुस्तान अच्छा नहीं है, तो क्यों नहीं चले जाते हो वहां पर ? जरा जाओ तो सही । जरा पता तो लगे आप को ।

यह ठीक है कि जब तक हम हिन्दुओं को वहां से बुलाते रहेंगे । पाकिस्तान के लोग भी यहां आते रहते हैं । हिन्दुओं को भी यहां बुला लिया जाए । यहां की जन संख्या आये वर्ष बढ़ती जा रही है । आखिर इस देश का क्या बनेगा ? परन्तु मैं कहूंगा कि जब तक जिओं, तब तक सही, उन को बुला लो' यत्न करो । अपनी मिलिटरी भेज कर वहां से, पाकिस्तान से, हिन्दुओं को यहां बुला लो । वह पर हिन्दुओं के लिये रहना सर्वथा असम्भव है । मैं यह बात इसलिये कह रहा हूं कि "आप मरे जग प्रलय" । गीदड़ से किसी ने पूछा कि तुम पढ़ते हो । उस ने कहा कि हां, पढ़ता हूं "आप मरे जग प्रलय" । क्या मतलब ? उस ने कहा कि जब मैं मर जाऊंगा, तो संसार की प्रलय हो जायेगी । उस को कहा गया कि क्या बेवक़ूफ़ हो, तुम्हारे मरने से कैसे प्रलय हो जायेगी ? उस ने कहा कि औरों की हो या न हो, मेरी तो प्रलय हो जाएगी । अगर हिन्दू नहीं रहे, तो मैं आप से पूछना चाहता

[श्री रामेश्वरानन्द]

हूं कि मुझे क्या लाभ होगा। मुझे तो उस से लाभ हो सकता है, जिस में हम जियेंगे और अगर हम न रहे, तो फिर हमें क्या, दुनिया बसती रहे। इस लिये हम चाहते हैं कि दुनिया भी बसे और हम भी बसें।

राष्ट्रपति महोदय प्रति-दिन कहते हैं कि हम शांति के कायल हैं। शांति के कायल क्यों न हों? बुढ़ापे में सभी शांति के कायल हो जाते हैं। बुढ़ापा है ही ऐसा कम्बख्त। आप सारे मंत्रि-मंडल को देख लें। क्या एक भी नवयुवक आप को दीखता है? सभी शांति के कायल हैं। मैं मानता हूं। मेरी राय में एक एक माला ले कर खाली कर जाओ और शांति के कायल रहो। शासन ऐसे नहीं चलता है।

शासन चलता है इस तरह से—
इंद्रोजयाति नः पराजयात
अधिराजो राजस राजयाति

राज्य वह हो सकता है जो पराजित न हो। वैदिक सभ्यता के आधार पर आपको शासन करने का अधिकार नहीं है। आप शासन करते चले जायें लेकिन आपको अधिकार नहीं है। जो हार जाए, वेद कहता है कि वह राजा नहीं हो सकता है।

आप त्याग और तपस्या की बात करते हैं और इसके बारे में बहुत सी बातें कही जा रही हैं। मैं मानता हूं कि महात्मा जी ने तप किया था, उन्होंने त्याग किया था और उनके स्थान पर ही हम लोग बैठे हैं। मुझे याद आता है यह सब कुछ। मैं तो कहता हूं कि गोडसे ने पाप किया जो महात्मा जी को गोली से मार दिया। मैं सच कहता हूं कि महात्मा जी अगर आज होते तो वह बताते कि किस तरह से राज किया जाता है और वह आपको करके दिखाते। लेकिन वह आज हमारे बीच में नहीं हैं। महात्मा जी ही कर सकते थे और कोई नहीं कर सकता है। उन्होंने ही इस देश का शासन किया है।

मैं देख रहा हूं कि आपकी सभ्यता और आपकी संस्कृति क्या है और क्या हैं आपके तौर तरीके। मैं पंडित नेहरू की कोठी के सामने २६–२७ दिन बठा रहा और राष्ट्रपति से ले कर दूसरे मंत्रियों तक मेरे पास से निकल जाते थे लेकिन कोई मेरी बात तक नहीं पूछता था। बढ़िया बढ़िया कोठियों में बन्द रह कर, कमरों को गर्म करने के लिये अंगांठियां लगा कर तथा आराम के सभी दूसरे सामान मुहैया करके तथा ऐसे वातावरण में रह रहे इन में से एक ने भी कोई बात मुझ से नहीं की। मैं कोई डाकू नहीं था या कोई अपने लिये मैं आया नहीं था, बेचारे उन मजदूर भाइयों के लिये आया था जिन के लिये आप कहते हैं कि आप समाजवाद लायेंगे। आज उनके साथ क्या सलूक किया जा रहा है। उनको जेलों में बन्द कर दिया गया है। यह है वह समाजवाद जिस की स्थापना आप करने जा रहे हैं। यह सरकार कभी भी देश में सुशासन नहीं ला सकती है।

आप कहते हैं कि मंहगाई बढ़ रही है। लेकिन इसका इलाज भी तो आपको करना है। इसका एक ही उपाय है, दूसरा कोई उपाय नहीं है। जो पांच सौ मासिक से अधिक वेतन पाता है उसका बाकी सारा रुपया उससे ले लिया जाए और जो बेचारे सौ रुपये मासिक से कम पाते हैं, उनमें उमको बांट दिया जाय। लेकिन आज कहा क्या जाता है, इसको आप देखें। कहा जाता है कि वेतन बढ़ा दीजिए। संसद् सदस्य भी मांग करते हैं कि उनका वेतन भी बढ़ना चाहिये। क्यों नहीं उनको इस तरह की मांग करनी चाहिये, वे भी तो लोगों में से हैं। लेकिन मैं कहता हूं कि संसद् सदस्यों का वेतन आदि नहीं बढ़ना चाहिये बल्कि घटना चाहिये। चुने जाने के पश्चात् कोई आदमी की हैसियत थोड़े

बढ़ जाती है गुण थोड़े बढ़ जाते हैं। जो बाजार का भाव है, वह पैसा उनको भी मिलना चाहिये, यह बात मैं कहता हूं ।

आप वेतन भत्तों को बढ़ाते चले जायें। लेकिन नतीजा क्या निकलेगा क्या इस पर भी आपने विचार किया है ? कहां से यह अतिरिक्त धनराशि आएगी क्या इस पर भी आपने विचार किया है ? इस अतिरिक्त धनराशि को प्राप्त करने के लिये आप टैक्स लगायेंगे, लेकिन टैक्सों का प्रभाव किस पर पड़ेगा ? वस्तुओं पर पड़ेगा। एक तरफ आप टैक्स लगायेंगे और दूसरी तरफ उसका प्रभाव वस्तुओं पर पड़ेगा, वे मंहगी हो जायेंगी और फिर आपको वेतन बढ़ाने पड़ेंगे। राज्य की आय इतनी नहीं है कि वेतन वद्धि से जो कमी पड़े उसकी जो टैक्स अब तक लगे हुए हैं, उन से ही पूर्ति हो जाए।

कृषि के सम्बन्ध में हमारे उपराष्ट्रपति महोदय ने कहा कि कृषि की हालत अच्छी नहीं हुई है बल्कि गिरी है। उन्होंने तीन प्रतिशत कहा है। लेकिन में कहता हूं कि आठ प्रतिशत घाटा पिछले दो तीन बरसों में कृषि की पैदावार में हुआ है। आठ प्रतिशत वह घटी है। इस बार आपको पता चल जायगा कि कितनी घटती है। यहां पर आंकड़ों पर विश्वास कर लिया जाता है, उन्हीं को आधार मान लिया जाता है,उन्हीं के अनुसार काम किया जाता है, मौके पर जा कर कोई नहीं देखता है। यह जो चीज है, इस ओर भी ध्याना दिया जाना चाहिये।

आप कहते हैं कि १६ करोड़ १५ लाख रुपया देने के लिये कहा है ताकि खेती की पैदावार बढ़ सके और जमीन को खेती योग्य बनाया जा सके। शायद यह राशि भी दी गई है लेकिन आप देखें कि पैसा कहां खर्च होगा। इसका एक चौथाई भाग तो यहां लोक सभा में ही रह जायगा, केन्द्र में ही रह जाएगा और बाकी तीन चौथाई भाग राज्य सरकारों के पास रह जाएगा, वहीं खच हो जाएगा और जहां अन्न पैदा होता है, जो काश्तकार है, उस तक एक छोटा पैसा भी नहीं पहुंच सकेगा, उस पर एक छोटा पसा भी खर्च नहीं हो सकेगा। इस तरह से उपज नहीं बढ़ सकती है। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि उपज बढ़े तो किसान को आप ज्यादा पैसा दो, उससे पूछो कि क्यों यह अधिक अनाज पदा नहीं कर सकता है, उसकी क्या क्या समस्यायें हैं और उन समस्याओं को आप हल करो।

देहातों में आज आप देखें, एक आदमी को आध पाव चीनी मिलती है और जब कोई कोटा लेने जाता है तो उसको एक दिन तो दे दिया जाता है फिर कह दिया जाता है कि कोटा खत्म हो गया है। अब वे किस के पास जा कर अपनी बात को कहें आज तक वे बेचारे देहाती गुड़ खा लेते थे। लेकिन उनके गुड़ कोल्हुओं पर भी प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया गया है। पिछले बरस की तरह इस बरस भी बारिश नहीं हुई और फसलें मारी गई हैं। इसका परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि जानवरों के लिये घास नहीं है, ईख के साहरे ही वे बेचारे अपने दिन काट रहे हैं। कोल्हू वे चला लिया करते थे, उनको भी बन्द कर दिया गया है। जो मैं कह रहा हूं उसमें अगर एक वाक्य भी झूठा निकल आय तो मुझे आप लोग फांसी चढ़ा सकते हैं। पशु भूखे मर रहे हैं। देहाती बेचारे मीठे बिना आज भी तंग और आगे भी तंग रहेंगे। कंट्रोल आप करते हैं। लेकिन इनका क्या परिणाम होगा इसको भी आप देखें। कंट्रोल आप किस के लिये करते हैं ? लोग हम से पूछते हैं, स्वामी जी,सरकार कंट्रोल करती है, अब तो चीनी मिलनी चाहिये। मैंने उनको कहा कि कंट्रोल का अर्थ समझ लो। यह कंट्रोल तुम्हारे लिये किया जा रहा है, अगर चीनी खुली मिलने लगे तो तुम ज्यादा खा जाओगे, इस लिये तुम पर कंट्रोल लगाया जा रहा है, इसलिये नहीं कि तुम को मिले।

[श्री रामेश्वरानन्द]

उपराष्ट्रपति महोदय ने कहा कि हम सस्ते अनाज की दूकानें खोलेंगे और खोल भी दी हैं । जो गेहूं वहां पर दिया जाता है उसको मंगा कर और पिसा कर उसकी रोटी एक वक्त आप बनवा कर देख लें, आप उस रोटी को देखना तक पसन्द नहीं करेंगे । किस तरह से देश जियेगा, किस तरह से देश का स्वास्थ्य ठीक हो सकेगा ? आप थोड़ा सा इस तरफ ध्यान दें और जब तक आप इस तरफ ध्यान नहीं देंगे तब तक काम नहीं चलेगा । ईमानदारी से आपको इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिये ।

उपराष्ट्रपति महोदय ने अफ्रीका के लोगों का जिक्र किया है और कहा है कि हमें उन से सहानुभूति है । ठीक है होनी चाहिये । लेकिन पाकिस्तान में जो कत्ल हो रहा है, वहां के हिन्दुओं के प्रति सहानुभूति क्यों नहीं प्रकट की जाती है, उनकी बात क्यों नहीं आप पूछते हैं, क्यों नहीं उनकी तरफ आप ध्यान देते हैं, यह आप बतलायें ।

एक भाई ने हिन्दी के सम्बन्ध में यहां बहुत कुछ कहा । मुझे बड़ा दुःख हुआ उनकी बात को सुन कर । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अंग्रेजी आई, उसके खिलाफ वह एक शब्द भी नहीं बोल सके, उर्दू और फरसी आई उसके खिलाफ एक शब्द उर्दू नहीं बोल सके, हिन्दी जो कि अपने ही देश की भाषा है उसका उन्होंने विरोध किया । जिस प्रजातन्त्रीय ढंग से आप चुन कर आए हैं और लोगों के वोट आपको अधिक मिले हैं, उसी तरीके को अपना कर क्यों नहीं आप देख लेते कि कितने लोग हिन्दी चाहते हैं और क्यों आप उसका विरोध करते हैं । अगर हिन्दी को बहुमत मिला हुआ है, हिन्दी बहुमत में है, तो आप बहुत की उपेक्षा क्यों करते हैं क्यों आप उससे घबराते हैं । आप राय ले ल, जिस पक्ष में अधिक राय हो, उसको आप मान लें, मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है । इस में किसी भी व्यक्ति को कोई आपत्ति नहीं हो सकती है । बहुमत की बात पूर्ण रूप से मैं मानने के लिये तैयार हूं । मैंने समाचारपत्रों में पढ़ा कि एक स्वामी जी ने अपने आपको आग लगा कर जला दिया क्योंकि हिन्दी लाई जा रही थी । जब अंग्रेजी, उर्दू या फारसी अपने देश में आई तब तो कोई जल कर नहीं मरा, यह हिन्दी जो कि अपने ही देश की भाषा है, जब आई तो जल कर मर रहा है । क्यों आज इसका विरोध हो रहा है और कौन लोग हैं जो विरोध कर रहे हैं ? हमारे भट्टाचार्य जी ने एक प्रस्ताव रखा था कि संस्कृत को सहभाषा बना दिया जाय मैं इसे भी मानने के लिये तैयार हूं । संस्कृत को भी बना दिया जाय । जिस तरह से हम इकटठे हो सकते हैं, जिस तरह से इस देश के मूल निवासी इकट्ठे हो सकते हैं, उस तरह का काम किया जाय । यह पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है । आपको लोगों को इकट्ठा रखने का तरीका ढूंढना होगा, वह तरीका अपनाना होगा जिससे एकता बनी रहे । अंग्रेजी की क्यों हिमायत की जाती है, यह बताया जाय । देहातों में जा कर देखलो, लोग हिन्दी में ही भाषण सुनना पसन्द करते हैं । मैं भी हिन्दी में ही भाषण करता हूं । मैंने तेलंगाना, हैदराबाद आदि स्थानों में जाकर हिन्दी में ही भाषण दिए हैं लोगों ने हिन्दी को ही ज्यादा अच्छा समझा है आप वहां पर जा कर अंग्रेजी में बोल कर देख लें कोई आपको नहीं समझेगा । राजनीति की बात को आप छोड़ दें, राजनीतिज्ञों की बात को छोड़ दें । आप वास्तविकता को देखें । केन्द्र में आप देखें कि ऊंचे से ऊंचे पदों पर कौन लोग बैठे हुए हैं । आज लोगों को धोखा दिया जाता है और कहा जाता है कि हिदी वाले सब लोग हमें दाबाना चाहते हैं । आज तक कौन बैठे हुए हैं केन्द्र में ऊंचे पदों पर, इसको आपको देख लेना चाहिये और इसी से बात साफ हो जानी चाहिये । सोलह बरस में तो एक

व्यक्ति महान विद्वान बन सकता है लेकिन खेद है कि आप सोलह बरसो में हिन्दी को नहीं ला सके हैं। अगर आप ईमानदारी से प्रयत्न करते तो इन सोरह बरसों में हिन्दी आगे आ सकती थी, उसको जो उसका स्थान है, मिल सकता था ।

मैं बड़े ही दुःख भरे शब्दों में कहना चाहता हूं कि महाभारत से यह देश उजड़ा चला आ रहा है और आप देखें कि किस तरह से इसको बसाया जा सकता है। आपने काम तो बहुत कर दिये हैं लेकिन इस देश को आपने बसाया नहीं है क्या क्या काम आपने कर दिखाये हैं, इस पर आप जरा दृष्टि दौड़ायें। अंग्रजों के वक्त में कोई स्त्री अपने पति को तलाक नहीं देती थी, आपने हिन्दू कोड बिल बनाया और उसने तलाक देना शुरू कर दिया। उस जमाने में बहन भाई का मुकदमा नहीं चलता था, आज हजारों में चल रहे हैं। अंग्रेज के वक्त में एक करोड़ गोवंश का वध होता था, आज दो करोड़ का होता है, आपने एक करोड़ को भी पार करके रख दिया है। हरिजन और गैर-हरिजन, बैकवर्ड और गैर-बैकवर्ड में झगड़ा, पत्नी और पति में जूता, बहन और भाई में जूता चलवाने का श्रेय आपको ही प्राप्त है और किसी को नहीं है। आने वाला भविष्य ही बतायेगा कि आपने क्या क्या भयंकर भूलें की हैं, देश की आत्मा का, बापू की आत्मा का हनन किया है। मुझे बापू की एक बात याद आती है। उन दिनों कुछ लोगों ने प्रस्ताव किया कि हरिजनों को बांट लिया जाए, मुसलमानों को भी इन्हें दे दिया जाये। इस पर बापू ने कहा कि अगर ऐसा होगा तो मैं मर जाऊंगा। इस पर बापू ने लोगों में जाकर, हरिजनों में जाकर उनके कपड़े धोये। उन दिनों को हम भूल नहीं सकते हैं। वह बापू थे। अगर आप अपने आपको बापू का उत्तराधिकारी समझते हैं, आप समझते हैं कि उत्तराधिकार में आपको यह शासन मिला है तो आप बापू की नीति को अपनाओ। इसका कोई विरोध करने को तैयार नहीं है। आज कहा जाता है कि शान्ति है। बाजार में जाकर देखिये, रेल में बैठ जाइये, मोटर में बैठ जाइये, टोपी मत लगाइये, बिना कह चले जाइये; उस वक्त आपको सुनने को मिलेगा जैसी शान्ति देश में है। यह अशान्ति दूसरों की दी हुई नहीं है, दूसरों की बनाई हुई नहीं है। यह आप के अपने कार्यों द्वारा पैदा हुई है।

श्री गोपाल दत्त मेंगी (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, संसद के समक्ष भारत के राष्ट्रपति के कृत्यों के निर्वाहक उपराष्ट्रपति जी ने जो अभिभाषण दिया है उसके प्रति कृतज्ञता दिखाने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूं। उन्होंने अपने भाषण में भारत में की गई तरक्कियों का जिक्र किया है और इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि भारत ने तमाम क्षेत्रों में तरक्की की है। लेकिन कुछ क्षेत्र ऐसे हैं जहां पर हम उतनी तरक्की नहीं कर पाये जितनी कि आशा थी। सब से पहले मैं जरात की तरफ आता हूं। जरात को बहतर बनाने के लिये बहुत बड़े यत्न किये गये। बड़े बडे बांध बनाये गये। छोटे पैमाने पर सिंचाई का बन्दोबस्त किया गया, भूमि संरक्षण और फर्टिलाइजर का प्रबन्ध किया गया। लेकिन इन तमाम कोशिशों के बावजूद हम उतनी तरक्की नहीं कर पाये जितनी कि आशा थी। इसके कुछ कारण हैं। एक सब से बड़ा कारण यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान में लैंड रिफार्म्स नहीं हो सके। जो लैंड रिफार्म्स हमने कुल जम्मू काश्मीर में सन् १९५३ से पहले कर दिये थे वे बाकी भारत में सन् १९६४ तक भी नहीं हो सके हैं।

श्री श्यामलाल सर्राफ : आज वहां क्या लैंड रिफार्म किये गये। यह तो उस वक्त की बात है जब कि हमने यह काम किया था।

श्री गोपाल दत्त मेंगी : मैं श्री सर्राफ से कहूंगा कि मुझे यह कह लेने दें, मैं उनकी बात के बारे में भी कहूंगा और बतलाऊंगा

[श्री गोपाल दत्त मैंगी]

कि वास्तविकता क्या है। मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि लैंड रिफार्म के न होने की वजह से, और इस वजह से भी कि किसान को उसकी पैदावार के मुनासिब दाम नहीं मिल सके, वह उत्साह, वह जोश, वह उमंग किसान में नहीं पैदा हो सकी जो कि खेती को बढ़ाने के लिये जरूरी है। हमने बड़ी बड़ी योजनायें बनाई, लेकिन अभी तक हम किसान को, सारे हिन्दुस्तान में हर किसान को, अच्छे बीज, बहतर औजार भी मुहैया नहीं कर सके, और जब तक हर किसान को बहतर बीज और बहतर औजार और कम कीमत पर सिंचाई के लिये पानी नहीं देते, और जब तक उसको एक्सपटर्स ऐंडवाइस नहीं मिल सकती, तब तक मैं समझता हूं कि खती की बहतरी नहीं हो सकेगी। आज कम्यूनिटी डवलपमेंट और पंचायती राज के इन्स्टिट्यूशन्स सारे देश में फैले हुए हैं। अगर हम उनसे फायदा लें तो कोई वजह नहीं कि हिन्दुस्तान का एक भी खेत ऐसा रहे जहां पर हम अच्छे से अच्छा बीज, अच्छे से अच्छे औजार और टेकनिकल ऐडवाइस न दे सकें, जिसकी खेती बढ़ाने के लिए जरूरत है।

16.32 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

दूसरी बात जो मैं इस अभिभाषण के सम्बन्ध में अर्ज करना चाहता हूं वह चीन से भारत को खतरा और पाकिस्तान की हिन्द विरोधी पालिसी है। चीन ने हिन्दुस्तान के बहुत से हिस्से को हथिया लिया है, और पिछले दिनों पाकिस्तान के साथ साज बाज करके उसने काश्मीर के बहुत से हिस्से को हड़प लिया है। भारत का हर निवासी इस वजह से दुखी है यह चीज कांटे की तरह उसे चुभती है। लेकिन हालात ऐसे हैं जो कि आशाजनक नहीं हैं। चाइना कोलम्बो प्रपोजल को अस्वीकार कर चुका है और उस अवस्था में यह मुमकिन है कि ऐसे हालात पैदा हो जायें कि हिन्दुस्तान को अपने इस खोये हुए इलाके को वापस लेने में अनगिनत कुर्बानियां करनी पड़ें। अवस्था तो यह है, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान से इमर्जेन्सी की जो भावना है वह सरकारी स्तर पर भी और जनता के स्तर पर भी आहिस्ता आहिस्ता खत्म हो रही है। खतरा बहुत बड़ा है, इसलिये हमें इस तरफ तवज्जह देनी चाहिये।

तीसरी बात जो मुझे अर्ज करनी है वह पाकिस्तान के सम्बन्ध में है। पाकिस्तान ने, असम बार्डर हो, बंगाल बार्डर हो या काश्मीर बार्डर हो, हर जगह झगड़ा करने की ठानी है। हिन्दुस्तान की सरहद पर बसे हुए जो भारतीय हैं उनकी जान व माल आज महफूज नहीं रही है। काश्मीर की अवस्था यह है कि वह मीलों अन्दर घुस जाते हैं और अन्दर आकर लूट मार करते हैं। इतना ही नहीं जो मुकाबला करता है उसे गोली से मार देते हैं और लोगों को पकड़ कर ले जाते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे कुछ सुझाव देने हैं। एक यह कि जहां तक हमारा ताल्लुक पाकिस्तान बार्डर से है, जिस तरह इजराइल ने नाहाल के किस्म की बस्तियां बनाई हैं, उसी तरह से हम अपने बार्डर के साथ साथ ऐसी बतिस्यां बनायें जहां पर एक्स सर्विसमेन आबाद हों। अगर्चे हमारा बार्डर बहुत बड़ा है, लेकिन यह जरूरी हो गया है कि हम इस काम को करें। इस के बगैर न हम पाकिस्तानी इन्फिल्ट्रेशन को रोक सकेंगे न स्मगलिंग को रोक सकेंगे और न आये दिन जो वाकयात होते हैं उन से बच सकेंगे। इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि इस की तरफ तवज्जह दी जाये।

जहां तक चाइना का ताल्लुक है, इस सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जो बार्डर डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स हैं वहां पर होम गार्ड्स और लोकल मिलीलिशया कायम करनी चाहियें। जब तक यह काम नहीं होता तब तक मैं नहीं समझता कि वह इलाका महफूज हो सकेगा। पिछले ही दिनों मुझ कुछ ऐसे सिपाही मिले जो कि कुछ समय पहिले रिटायर हुए थे। लेकिन उन्हें भी पता नहीं था कि हम किस लिये सब

इन्तजाम कर रहे हैं। मेरे अर्ज करने का मतलब यह है कि हमें जैसे भी हो उन्हें इस बात का पूरी तरह परिचय कराना चाहिये कि हमारा स्टैन्ड क्या है। जिग्राग्रैफिकल भी और आइडियालाजिकल भी, दोनों स्टैन्ड बतलाने जरूरी हैं।

इस के बाद मैं उन वाकयात की तरफ आता हूं जिन का जिक्र श्री सर्राफ ने किया है।

श्री श्यामलाल सर्राफ : किस का। मैं ने सिर्फ लैंड रिफार्म के बारे में कहा था।

श्री गोपाल दत्त मेंगी : मैं वह भी कहूंगा।

अर्ज यह है कि जहां तक लैंड रिफार्म का ताल्लुक है, सन् १९५३ में किसान को जमीन दी गई। बिना मुआवजा जमीन दी गई।

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : विधाउट कम्पेन्सेशन नहीं दी गई।

श्री गोपाल दत्त मेंगी : काश्मीर में विधाउट कम्पेन्सेशन दी गई, और उस की वजह से वहां के किसान की हालत बहुत बेहतर हो गई। श्री सर्राफ भी जानते हैं और कुछ इलाकों में मैं भी घूमा हूं। जिन घरों में सफेद कपड़ा नजर नहीं आता था, जहां किसान बहुत कर्जे में फंसा हुआ था वहां आज किसान की हालत बहुत बेहतर है। शायद सर्राफ साहब इससे इन्कार न कर सकें। कम से कम जम्मू प्रान्त में, जहां का मैं रहने वाला हूं, यह हालत है यह मैं आथारिटी के साथ कह सकता हूं।

दूसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूं वह हजरतबल के पवित्र बाल की जो चोरी हुई है उस के मुताल्लिक है। इसका आम तौर पर अखबारों में भी जिक्र आया है और उस सवाल को यहां भी उठाया गया है। जब वह पवित्र बाल चोरी हुआ तो वहां पर लोगों को बहुत दुःख हुआ और बड़ी चिन्ता हुई, और उस के नतीजे के तौर पर वहां कुछ डिमांस्ट्रेशन भी हुए। लेकिन एक बात आप को भलनी नहीं चाहिए कि वह डिमांस्ट्रेशन पीसफुल थे, वहां पर साम्प्रदायिक भावना बहुत कम थी। लेकिन उस पवित्र बाल के मिल जाने पर भी कुछ बंगलिंग हुआ। जो यहां से अफसर गये थे, उन में से कइयों ने तो बहुत अच्छा काम किया, उस बाल को खोज निकाला। लेकिन कुछ एक ने, जो कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के आई० ए० एस० अफसर थे, और जिनको पालिटिक्स से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं था, उन्होंने पालिटिक्स में इंडल्ज करने की कोशिश की। एक ने तो यहां तक कह दिया कि जो आदमी इस बाल को नहीं मानेगा वह पाकिस्तानी तसव्वर होगा। शुक्र है कि बाद में वहां शास्त्री जी गये और उन्होंने मामले को इतनी अच्छी तरह सुलझाया कि किसी को शिकायत का मौका नहीं रहा और अब सब लोगों को तसकीन हो गयी है कि यह असली बाल है।

पवित्र बाल तो मिल गया, उसकी शनाखत भी हो गई, लेकिन बाल के सम्बन्ध में वहां जो एक्शन कमेटी बनी थी वह कायम रही। उस एक्शन कमेटी में कई किस्म के लोग थे। एक उन में मौलाना मसूदी साहब भी हैं जिन को यहां के बहुत से सदस्य जानते हैं किसी जमाने में शेख अब्दुल्ला और मौलाना मसूदी बड़े नेशनलिस्ट थे। काश्मीर के हिन्दुस्तान के साथ इलहाक में इनका बहुत बड़ा हाथ था। किसी को इस से इनकार नहीं हो सकता। लेकिन सन् १९५३ में हालात कुछ ऐसे बदले कि शेख साहब गुमराह हो गये तो उनके साथ मौलाना मसूदी साहब भी गये। जब वह दिल्ली में आते हैं तो और बातें करते हैं, जब काश्मीर में जाते हैं तो और बातें करते हैं। पिछले दिनों उन्होंने काश्मीर में कहा कि काश्मीर के मसले को हल करने के लिए शेख साहब को आजाद किया जाये और जो लोग काश्मीर से सन् १९४७ के बाद पाकिस्तान चले गये हैं, जैसे गुलाम अब्बास और मौलाना मीर वाज, उनको वापस बुलाया जाये और फिर एक साथ बैठ कर सोचा जाये कि काश्मीर की क्या शक्ल हो। इसका मतलब यह

[श्री गोपाल दत्त मैंगी]

है कि काश्मीर को सन् १९४७ से पहले के लेविल पर लाया जाये। वह भूल गये कि जो कांस्टीट्यूएंट असेम्बली शेख अब्दुल्लाजी ने बुलायी थी, जिसके लिए उन्होंने इलेक्शन मैनीफस्टो जारी किया जिसमें उन्होंने यह भी लिखा कि एक इश्यू यह भी है कि हिन्दुस्तान के साथ इलहाक की तस्दीक की जानी है, उस कांस्टीट्यूएंट असेम्बली ने जिसके शेख अब्दुल्ला लीडर थे, उनके गुमराह होने के बावजूद यह फैसला किया कि काश्मीर हिन्दुस्तान का अंग रहेगा और यह अटूट अंग होगा।

उसके बाद, आज हम चाहे कुछ कहें, लेकिन बख्शी साहब की रहनुमाई में सन् १९५३ से सन् १९६४ तक काश्मीर भारत के और नजदीक आया। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब तक मौलाना मसूदी यह नहीं मानते कि जो इलहाक हुआ है वह सही है, काश्मीर भारत के जिस तरह नजदीक गया है वह सही गया है और वह उसका स्वागत करते हैं, तो उनको काश्मीर सरकार में कैसे लिया जाये। जिसकी हिन्दुस्तान से वफादारी ही मशकूक है उसके लिए कैसे कहा जाये कि उसे काश्मीर की सरकार में लिया जाये।

जो सज्जन यह चाहते हैं कि शेख साहब को छोड़ा जाये, जो सज्जन यह चाहते हैं कि शेख साहब से बात की जाये उन से मेरी एक प्रार्थना है। वह यह कि जहां तक लीगल प्रोसीडिंग्स का ताल्लुक है, वह दिन बड़ा अशुभ होगा हिन्दुस्तान के लिए जब कानून में पालिटिक्स इंटरफियर करेगी। शेख साहब पर एक केस चल रहा है, जिसे चलना चाहिए, और अगर मुल्क की इतनी बड़ी जरूरत है कि शेख साहब को छोड़ा जाये तो कम से कम यह तो पता कीजिये कि उनका स्टेंड क्या है। क्या वह इस बात को मानते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान का कांस्टीट्यूशन जितना काश्मीर पर लागू है—वह ठीक है। वह कम से कम यह तो मानें कि जो आज अवस्था है वे उसका स्वागत करते हैं। जब वह इतना भी नहीं मानते उस वक्त क्या यह मुनासिब रहेगा कि हम लीगल प्रोसीडिंग्स में इंटरफियर करके शेख साहिब को रिहा कर दें और बाद में काश्मीर गवर्नमेंट के लिए और आप के लिए एक सिर दर्द पैदा हो जाये।

मैं एक और अर्ज करना चाहता हूं। आम तौर पर यह कहा जाता है कि काश्मीर सरकार में करप्शन है और वह नाकारा है। मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि मैं दो बरस से इस सदन में हूं और कई बार यहां करप्शन का मसला उठाया जाता है। मैं पूछता हूं कि क्या कोई मेम्बर अपने सीने पर हाथ रख कर कह सकता है कि हिन्दुस्तान में कोई ऐसी जगह एक भी है जहां करप्शन नहीं है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : सब जगह है।

श्री गोपाल दत्त मैंगी : सब जगह है, काश्मीर में भी है जिस तरह कि बाहर के दूसरे हिस्सों में है। और हकीकत यह है कि यह तो एक कौमी बीमारी बन चुकी है। इसका इलाज कौमी लेविल पर होना चाहिए।

एक माननीय सदस्य : जो माननीय नन्दा जी कर रहे हैं।

श्री गोपाल दत्त मैंगी : यकीनन नन्दा जी कर रहे हैं और मुझे विश्वास है कि वह बहुत हद तक कामयाब होंगे।

दूसरी बात काश्मीर के बारे में यह कही जाती है कि वहां की सरकार नाकारा है। उसके मुताल्लिक मैं क्या कहूं। हमारी काश्मीर की अपनी एक पोलीटिकल हिस्ट्री है। सन् १९४८ में कैसे केटस्ट्राफीज पेश आये बंगाल को, पंजाब को और काश्मीर को, उसका असर वहां के एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर भी पड़ा जिसमें बड़े बड़े अफसर बहे चले गये। लेकिन उस के बाद बंगाल को मजीद हादसे एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में पेश नहीं आये। पंजाब को नहीं आये। पर सन् १९५३ में

काश्मीर को एक बहुत बड़ा हादसा पेश आया, जो कि सन् १९४८ के हादसे से भी ज्यादा बड़ा था। वह था शेख अब्दुल्ला का बिट्रेयल। शेख अब्दुल्ला ने काश्मीर को हिन्दुस्तान से मिलाने में बड़ा हिस्सा लिया, उनको एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन चलाने के लिए बड़े अख्तियारात हासिल थे। उनका एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन वहां सन् १९५३ तक था। जिस वक्त शेख साहब गुमराह हुए, उस वक्त माननीय सदस्यों को पता होगा, कि कितने ही हेड्स आफ डिपार्टमेंट भी उनके साथ चले गये, नेशनलिस्ट मूवमेंट के कई बड़े लीडर उनके साथ गुमराह हो गये। कितने ही काडर्स नेशनल कानफरेंस के उनके साथ चले गये। वह बहुत बड़ा हादसा था। उसका एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर असर पड़ा, कोई इससे इन्कार नहीं कर सकेगा। फिर बख्शी साहब के हाथ में एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन आया। आज हम यहां उनके लिए जो मर्जी आये कहें क्योंकि वह अपने को डिफेंड करने के लिए यहां नहीं हैं, लेकिन यह हकीकत है कि सन् १९५३ में जो नेशनलिस्ट फोरसेज रह गयी थीं उनको उन्होंने इकट्ठा किया। मेरे अर्ज करने का मतलब यह है कि उन की रहनुमाई में . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं बाकी माननीय सदस्यों को कहूंगा कि वे पीछे से हमला न करें।

श्री इन्द्रजीत लाल मल्होत्रा : (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) : पीछे से छुरा **घोंपना अच्छी** बात नही है।

श्री गोपाल दत्त मेंगी : मैं अर्ज कर रहा था कि १९५३ में बख्शी साहब ने बाकी मांदा नैशनलिस्ट फ़ोर्सिज़ को इकट्ठा किया और काम चलाने की कोशिश की। उस वक्त जो कैबिनेट थी उस में पांच मेम्बर थे। बख्शी साहब प्राइम मिनिस्टर थे और उनके अलावा जनाब सादिक साहिब, जनाब मीर कासिम साहब, जनाब डोगरा साहब और जनाब सर्राफ साहब उस कैबिनेट के मेम्बर थे। एक बख्शी साहब थे और चार ये साहब थे। (interruption) अगर मैं कहीं गलती करूं तो जनाब सर्राफ साहब मुझे दुरुस्त करें। बख्शी साहब अकेले थे। तीन मेम्बर साहब वे थे जो कि आज ओपनली उनको अपोज कर रहे हैं। एक सर्राफ साहब थे जिन के बारे में उस वक्त कहा जाता था कि वह बख्शी साहब के साथ हैं। (Interruption)

श्री इन्द्रजीत लाल मल्होत्रा : अब भी हैं। अब क्या हो गया है?

श्री गोपाल दत्त मेंगी : मैं ठीक फैक्ट्स दे रहा हूं। अगर मैं गलती करूं तो आनरेबल मेम्बर मुझे दुरुस्त करें। मैं गलत बात नहीं कह रहा हूं।

मैं अर्ज कर रहा था कि उन्होंने १९५३ में यह काम शुरू किया और वह काम चला। एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में उस वक्त बहुत बड़ी वीकनेस आ गई थी।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त (अलवर) : क्या माननीय सदस्य १९५३ में नैशनल कांफ्रेंस के मेम्बर थे या नहीं?

श्री इन्द्रजीत लाल मल्होत्रा : बहुत पहले से थे।

श्री गोपाल दत्त मेंगी : १९५७ में नैशनल कांफरेंस को दूसरा हादसा पेश आता है। १९५३ से १९५७ तक बख्शी साहब अकेले थे। बाकी चार वह सज्जन थे। १९५७ में जनाब सादिक साहब जिनकी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में बहुत बड़ी पोजीशन थी, जिनकी पार्टी की अक्सरियत थी कैबिनेट में और जिनका गलबा था एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर अपने कम्यूनिस्ट दोस्तों के कहने पर वहां से निकल गए और १९६० में वापस आए। उनके कम्यूनिस्ट दोस्त श्री राम प्यारा सर्राफ और श्री कृष्ण देव सेठी, जो कि आज भी कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी के मेम्बर हैं, पीछे रह गए।

[श्री गोपाल दत्त मेंगी]

जब १९६० में वह वापस आए तो कैबिनेट की यह पोजीशन थी कि ११ में से सर्राफ साहब के साथ पांच सज्जन थे और बख्शी साहब के साथ छ: । १९६२ में जब नई कैबिनेट बनी तो ९ में से ४ वे थे और ५ बख्शी साहब के साथ थे । इसका मतलब यह है कि १९५३ से १९५७ तक वे ८० परसेंट और १९५७ के बाद वे ५० परसेंट के करीब रहे । और उनके पास पोर्टफ़ोलियोज़ क्या थे ? जनाब सादिक साहब और उनके साथियों के पास इंडस्ट्रीज ट्रांस्पोर्ट पब्लिक वर्क्स डिपार्टमेंट और एड्केशन के महकमे थे । ये महकमे ऐसे हैं जिनके मुताल्लिक कहा जाता है कि वहां करप्शन थी ।

श्री इन्द्रजीत लाल मल्होत्रा : सब से ज्यादा करप्शन थी ।

श्री गोपाल दत्त मेंगी : मैं कहता हूं कि क्यों केवल बख्शी साहब को चुनते हैं विलिफ़ाई करने के लिए । आखिर उन्होंने मुल्क की खिदमत की है ।

बाकी जहां तक एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के कमजोर होने का सवाल है, उस को टौन अप किया जाना चाहिए । यह जरूरी है । हम मानते हैं, हम कन्सीड करते हैं इस प्वाइंट को कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन कमजोर है । लेकिन उसकी वजह वही है जो कि मैंने बताई है । वहां पर यक्के-बाद-दीगरे जो पालीटिकल एक्सीडेंट्स हुए उनकी वजह से वहां पर एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन कमजोर हो गया । हम नन्दा साहब के मशकूर हैं, उनको धन्यवाद करते हैं, उन के कृतज्ञ हैं कि वह उस तरफ तवज्जह दे रहे हैं ।

मेरी अर्ज़ यह है कि वहां के हालात को ठीक पर्सपैक्टिव में देखना चाहिए और फिर वहां के बारे में फैसला करना चाहिए। विलिफ़िकेशन का जो कैम्पयन जारी हुआ है उसकी तरफ तवज्जह नहीं देनी चाहिए ।

श्री राधेलाल व्यास (उज्जैन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उपराष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने है मैं उसका हृदय से स्वागत करता हूं ।

उपराष्ट्रपतिजी ने अपने भाषण में सब से पहले हमारे देश की समाज व्यवस्था की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया है । यह ठीक है कि आज यह हमारा लक्ष्य है और उस ओर हमें जाना है । लेकिन जिस रफ्तार से हम जा रहे हैं उसको देखते हुए ऐसा लगता है कि अपने लक्ष्य और ध्येय को हासिल करने के लिए शायद कई साल लग जायें और हमको काफ़ी लम्बी मन्ज़िल पार करनी पड़े । हमारे देश में आबादी बहुत तेजी से बढ़ती जा रही है । एक करोड़ से भी ज्यादा आबादी प्रति-वर्ष बढ़ती जा रही है । गरीबी काफ़ी है और हमारी रोज की आवश्यकता की जो वस्तुयें हैं, खाद्य पदार्थ हैं, उनके भाव काफ़ी बढ़ते जा रहे हैं । आखिर लोंगों के सन्तोष की कोई सीमा भी होती है । आपको मालूम है कि माननीय सदस्य श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी ने बताया कि सात आठ दिन पहले ही उन के यहां एक नगर में लोगों ने अनाज को लूट लिया । और जगह भी ऐसी बातें हुईं ऐसा उन्होंने कहा ।

तो परिस्थिति बहुत ज्यादा गम्भीर है । यह सही है कि जहां तक सरकारी कर्मचारियों का सवाल है, हमारा शासन कुछ महंगाई भत्ता बढ़ा दे, लेकिन जो करोड़ों लोग देश में निवास करते हैं, उनको राहत इस तरह से नहीं पहुंचाई जा सकती है । १९४७ से मैं अनाज के मसले को, अनाज के उत्पादन और उसके वितरण के मसले को देख रहा हूं । हर साल मैंने इसको देखा है, इसका अध्ययन किया है और मैं प्रति वर्ष इस पर अपने कुछ न कुछ विचार रखता आ रहा हूं । लेकिन यह मसला अभी तक हल नहीं हो सका है ।

जितना अनाज हम १६४७–४८ में बाहर से मंगाते थे, उस से बहुत ज्यादा अनाज आज भी हम बाहर से मंगा रहे हैं। यह भी सही है कि जमीन की पैदावार काफी बढ़ी है, इर्रिगेशन भी काफी बढ़ा है, और अनाज का प्रति-एकड़ उत्पादन भी बढ़ा है, लेकिन फिर भी हम देखते हैं कि आज अनाज के भाव काफ़ी बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। इसका कारण केवल यह है कि हमारे यहां हमारी आवश्यकता की तुलना में कम अनाज पैदा हो रहा है और अगर अधिक पैदावार हो, तो भाव गिर सकते हैं।

मैं शासन से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह इस प्रश्न पर बहुत गम्भीरता से विचार करे और जल्दी से जल्दी ऐसे कदम उठाए, जिससे लोगों को सही रूप से राहत मिले।

डा० मा० श्री० अण (नागपुर) कौन से कदम ?

श्री राधेलाल व्यास : अपनी छोटी समझ के माफ़िक मैंने इस पर सोचा है और अपने विचार मैं इस सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। १६४७ में यहां पर पहली फूड मिनिस्टर्ज़ कांफ़्रेंस हुई थी, जिस समय आदरणीय स्वर्गीय डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद फूड मिनिस्टर थे। उस कांफ़्रेंस को मैंने एटेंड किया था और मेरे सामने उस समय का दृश्य है, जब कि सब स्टेट्स के फूड मिनिस्टर्ज़ यहां आए थे। महात्मा जी उस वक्त मौजूद थे। वह कंट्रोल के खिलाफ़ थे। डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया महात्मा जी के साथ ही उन दिनों रहा करते थे सलाह-मश्वरा देने के लिए। उस फूड मिनिस्टर्ज़ कांफ़्रेंस में सिर्फ दो फूड मिनिस्टर्ज़ इस पक्ष में थे कि कंट्रोल नहीं रहना चाहिए और बाकी सब मिनिस्टर्ज़ कंट्रोल को हटाए जाने का विरोध करते थे और चाहते थे कि कंट्रोल रहें, कंट्रोल नहीं हटने चाहिएं। इसके बावजूद महात्माजी के आग्रह से कंट्रोल हटे। नतीजा क्या हुआ? पहले गेहूं का भाव १२, १३ रुपये मन था, लेकिन वह २२, २४ रुपने मन तक पहुंचा। १६४८ में ग्वालियर स्टेट और मध्य भारत में बीज देने के लिए गेहूं नहीं था। मुझे मालूम है कि हम लोगों को पंजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश से बीज के लिए २२ रुपये मन गेहू खरीदना पड़ा था। उसके बाद भाव और बढ़े।

अगले साल १६४८ में दूसरी फूड मिनिस्टर्ज़ कांफ़्रेंस हुई। उस समय भी एक विचित्र दृश्य देखने को मिला। फूड मिनिस्टर्ज़ यह चाहते थे कि जो कुछ हो गया, हो गया, अब कंट्रोल नहीं रखना चाहिए, लेकिन उसके बावजूद कंट्रोल लगा। कंट्रोल लागू किया गया और भाव गिरे और भाव को गिराने के लिए जो कुछ भी किया जा सकता था, वह हुआ। उसके बाद वातावरण कुछ बदला। कभी कंट्रोल हटा, कभी ज़ोन बने। अब शक्कर पर फिर इस तरह का कंट्रोल आया है। इस तरह का यह वीशस सर्कल चल रहा है और इसका हल नहीं हो पाया है। इसके लिए, कोई लम्बी नीति—पन्द्रह बीस साल के लिए कोई नीति—सोचनी होगी। हर साल के लिए अलग नीति निर्धारित करने से यह समस्या हल नहीं होगी। मेरा सुझाव है कि इस पर विचार किया जाये, क्योंकि इतना अनाज एकदम दो चार साल में पैदा नहीं हो सकता है और, जैसा कि मैंने अभी निवेदन किया है, आबादी एक करोड़ प्रति वर्ष के हिसाब से बढ़ती जा रही है। उसको देखते हुए भी हम को दस पन्द्रह साल के लिए कोई योजना बनानी होगी।

मेरी अपनी छोटी समझ के माफ़िक मेरा सुझाव यह है कि सब से पहला काम यह करना चाहिए कि जो पांच लाख की आबादी के शहर हैं, वहां पर बिल्कुल स्टेटुटरी राशनिंग होनी चाहिए और यह व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि एक आदमी को जितना खाने के लिए आवश्यक है, उतना पूरा अनाज—चाहे वह गेहूं हो या ज्वार हो, या चावल, कुछ भी हो—नियत भाव से बराबर मिल

[श्री राधेलाल व्यास]

जाये । अगर उसके यहां मेहमान वगैरह कोई आ जाए तो एक दो घंटे के अन्दर उसका राशन कार्ड बन जाना चाहिये और वह उसको मिल जाना चाहिये । राशन शाप्स से उसको राशन मिलने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए । अगर इस तरह को व्यवस्था कर दी जाए तो बहुत अच्छा होगा । बड़े बड़े शहरों में इस तरह का व्यवस्था हो जानी चाहिए । ज्यादा अच्छा हो कि अगर एक लाख से ऊपर वाली आबादी के जो हमारे यहां सौ के करीब नगर हैं, उन में स्टेचुटरी राशनिंग कानून के अनुसार कर दिया जाए । इससे बहुत सी शिकायतें लोगों की जो महंगाई के बारे में हैं, दूर हो सकती हैं । इससे जो अनाज इधरसे उधर और उधर से इधर जाता है उसकी रुकावट भी हो जाएगी। तीन साल पहले हमने देखा है कि हमारे मध्य प्रदेश से यहां जुआर आई थी । इसके बाद वहां ज्वार के भाव बढ़ गए । फिर यहां से वापिस वह वहां भेजी गई । ये जो ट्रांस्पोर्ट बाटलनैक्स होते हैं, इधर से उधर माल जाता है, इसमें भी इससे कुछ सुधार होगा और लोगों को अनाज मिल सकेगा । छोटे कस्बों और देहातों में भी जो अनाज मिलना चाहिए, इस तरह से वह भी मिल सकेगा ।

17 hrs.

यह कहा जाता है कि हम फेयर प्राइस शाप्स कायम करते हैं । हमारे यहां करीब डेढ़ अरब से भी ऊपर का अनाज बाहर से आता है । मेरा निवेदन यह है कि यह कोई हल नहीं है . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर माननीय सदस्यों को एतराज न हो तो वह अपना भाषण समाप्त कर लें और हम पांच सात मिनट और बैठ जायें ।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : कोई ऐतराज नहीं है ।

श्री राधेलाल व्यास : फेयर प्राइस शाप्स कोई इलाज नहीं हैं । इस में यह भी होता है कि कुछ लोगों को जिन को महंगाई की वजह से जरूरत नहीं भी होती है वे भी बाजार में जा कर खरीद लेते हैं और फिर जा कर बेच देते हैं और दुकानदार लोग उसको लोकल इंडीजीनस व्हीट में मिला कर ज्यादा भाव पर बेच देते हैं । होना यह चाहिए कि जितना राशन हो उतना ही लोगों को मिले और वे उसको बेच न सकें । और अगर बेचें तो उसके लिए कड़ी से कड़ी कानूनी सजा निर्धारित हो ।

आज शक्कर का भी यही हाल है । उस की कोई ठीक व्यवस्था नहीं है । आज लोगों को शक्कर मिल नहीं रही है । देहाती लोगों को तो बहुत ज्यादा तकलीफ हो रही है । वहां पर वितरण की कोई समुचित व्यवस्था नहीं है । यहां कह दिया जाता है कि इस काम को राज्य सरकारों पर छोड़ दिया गया है और वे जिस तरह से चाहें वितरण करें । यह काफी नहीं है । इस को ले कर लोगों में असंतोष फैला हुआ है । सभी को यह जो चीज है, भुगतनी होगी । खास तौर से केन्द्र की जो सरकार है, उसकी भी जिम्मेदारी इस में आ जाती है । वह इस से बच नहीं सकती हैं । अगर कंट्रोल किया है तो समुचित वितरण भी होना चाहिये, उसकी भी सन्तोषजनक व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये, चाहे एक महीने में एक पाउंड एक आदमी को ही क्यों न दी जाय या आधा पाउंड ही क्यों न दी जाय । ठीक ढंग से और समय पर लोगों को चीज मिलनी चाहिये, शक्कर मिलनी चाहिये । मैंने अपने यहां देखा है, मध्य प्रदेश में, उज्जैन में देखा है कि चाहे किसी परिवार में पंद्रह आदमी हों या एक आदमी, एक किलो वह चाहे तो रोजाना दुकान से जा कर ला सकता है । इस का नतीजा यह होता है कि जिन का यह धंधा है, जो इस धंधे वाले लोग हैं, वे सौ लोगों की या इससे भी ज्यादा की क्यू में खड़े हो कर ले आते हैं और जिन को वाकई में जरूरत होती है वे वंचित रह जाते हैं । कारण यह है कि ठीक व्यवस्था अभी तक नहीं की गई है । मेरा कहना यह है कि ठीक वितरण होना चाहिए ।

जहां तक अनाज का सम्बन्ध है, आप राशनिंग कर दें बड़े बड़े शहरों में । टोटल प्रोक्योरमेंट होना चाहिये । जो बीच के व्यापारी हैं, जो भाव बढ़ाते हैं यहां से वहां और वहां से यहां पहुंचा कर के, उन पर रोक लगनी चाहिये । मैं यह नहीं कहता हूं कि स्टेट सब काम अपने हाथ में ले ले । लेकिन मैं यह जरूर कहना चाहता हूं कि व्यापारियों के संघ बना दिये जायें, उनके लिए नियम बना दिये जायें और उन नियमों के अनुसार ही उन को खरीदने की इजाजत हो और जो मुनाफा निर्धारित हो उससे अधिक वे न ले सकें, इस तरह की व्यवस्था कर दी जाय । अगर अनाज बाहर भेजना हो, तो वहीं भेजा जाय जहां गवर्नमेंट कहे । जिस स्टेट को जरूरत हो उस स्टेट को वह जायगा, लेकिन व्यापारियों के पास मुनाफाखोरी के लिए नहीं जायगा । अगर इस तरह की व्यवस्था कर दी गई और उसके साथ ही किसान को ठीक भाव दिया गया तो लोगों को सन्तोष भी होगा और पैदावार भी बढ़ेगी । आप आज जब यह कहते है कि बारह या चौदह रुपये मन खरीदेंगे तो इस से किसान को सन्तोष नहीं हो सकता है, वह इस भाव पर नहीं दे सकता है । सरकार को देखना होगा कि किसान को ठीक भाव अनाज का मिले और अगर ऐसा हो गया तभी किसान का इंटिरेस्ट उस में होगा और तभी उसका उस में दिल लगेगा, दिलचस्पी बढ़ेगी और वह अधिक से अधिक अनाज पैदा करने की कोशिश करेगा । इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि ठीक भाव मुकर्रर किए जाएं । इंग्लैंड में यह तरीका है कि साल शुरू होने के पहले ही भाव निर्धारित कर दिये जाते हैं एग्रिकलचरल प्रोडक्ट्स के, चाहे वह दूध हो, ऊन हो, गन्ना हो, अनाज हो और अगर किसान को कम भाव मिलता है तो बाजार में जहां वह बेचेगा वहां से एक सर्टिफिकेट ले कर सरकार के सामने पेश कर देगा और जो कमी होगी उसकी पूर्ति कर दी जाती है और इसकी सारी जिम्मेदारी सरकार अपने ऊपर लेती है । साथ ही अनाज की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए सभी सम्भव प्रयत्न किये जाने चाहियें । अच्छा खाद, अच्छा बीज, रुपया, इरिगशन फैसिलिटीज़ आदि सब मुहैया करनी होंगी । मार्किट को भी कंट्रोल करना होगा । साथ ही साथ स्टोरेज का अच्छा इन्तज़ाम भी आप को करना होगा । वितरण की भी समुचित व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये । जब यह सब कुछ होगा तभी यह काम चल सकता है, अन्यथा नहीं ।

मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि जो एग्रिकलचरल बोर्ड है, उसको कुछ अधिक अधिकार दिये जायें । आज जिस तरह से जल्दी जल्दी परिवर्तन होते हैं शासन तंत्र में, आज कोई मंत्री आया, कल कोई दूसरा आ गया और परसों कोई तीसरा आ गया और सभी अपनी अपनी अलग अलग सोच समझ के मुताबिक काम करते हैं, ये नहीं होने चाहियें । इस मसले को इस तरह के परिवर्तनों से दूर रख कर तथा एग्रिकलचरल बोर्ड को अधिक से अधिक अधिकार दे कर तथा बोर्ड पर इसकी जिम्मेदारी डाल कर, हमें हल करना होगा । हमें बतलाना होगा कि एग्रिकलचरल बोर्ड को इस प्रश्न को हल करना है, हिन्दुस्तान को इस प्रश्न को हल करना है और साथ ही साथ हमें लोगों को समय पर अनाज पहुंचाना है । इस प्रश्न को सब से अधिक प्राथमिकता देने की जरूरत है । आज लोग बचैन हो रहे हैं, घबरा रहे हैं इस महंगाई के मसले को ले कर । अब भी अगर गवर्नमेंट ने किसी तरह की उपेक्षा दिखाई और इस समस्या को उपेक्षित रखा तो लोगों का जो संयम है, वह टट जायगा और सरकार बहुत अधिक लोकप्रिय नहीं रह पायेगी । साथ ही साथ लोगों की तकलीफ भी बढ़ जायेगी । इतना ही मुझे कहना है ।

17.06 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE*: MISSING I.A.F. AIR CRAFT

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Sir, I regret to inform the House that one of the IAF transport aircraft on its way from Srinagar to Udhampur on the evening of 17th February 1964, carrying Major General R. S. Garewal, Divisional Commander and Brigadier J. M. Das with staff, is missing since 1611 hours and is still untraced. They were proceeding to Udhampur on duty. To convey them from Srinagar to Udhampur, an Illyushin-14 aircraft was sent from Jammu. The aircraft took off from Srinagar at 1500 hours and was in contact with the ground station until 1532 hours after which two-way contact with the aircraft was lost. At about 1611 hours, however, Pathankot airbase heard the aircraft calling up Jammu airfield.

The aircraft is still reported missing. Search for the missing aircraft could not be commenced till 1010 hours this morning due to bad weather. However, with weather conditions improving, the search for the missing Illyushin has commenced and it is being intensified further.

Following are the names of the crew and passengers in the aircraft:

Crew:

(1) Squardon leader K. G. Kanitkar.
(2) Pilot Officer A. C. Vig.
(3) Sgt. H. A. Kanungo.
(4) Sgt. P. S. Parmar.

Passengers:

(1) Maj Gen R. S. Garewal
(2) Brigadier J. M. Das
(3) Maj Niranjan Singh
(4) Second Lieut. V. K. Sharma
(5) Capt. G. B. Gairolla
(6) Aircraftman W. G. Saale
(7) Sepoy Jaint Singh
(8) Lance Naik Joginder Singn Parmar
(9) Lance Naik Gurdev Singh.

The next of kin have been informed.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, on a point of clarification. This is a tragedy too sad for words. Tragedy is piling on tragedy since November. I do hope that the Government will not just as usual conduct a departmental enquiry. May I entreat the Government through you, when tragedies are mounting one upon another like this, and suggest that this calls for a serious inquiry, a thorough inquiry by a Parliamentary Commission assisted by experts that may be available for that purpose? It is not an ordinary enquiry that I want. An ordinary enquiry will not do in this matter.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): May I ask whether this particular accident took place along the same lines where the accident took place last year? Is it very far? How far is it from the frontier? What are the suspicions?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I do not think it was in the same place where the last accident took place; that was a Dakota which met with an accident somewhere near the Banihal pass. From information available, one can only infer now whether an accident has taken place or not.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We ask about the one that took place near Poonch.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: No, no. It is a quite different area.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Is it sabotage? This is the second incident, and in between the MIGs also collapsed sometime ago in the Kashmir area. There must be some serious enquiry.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The MIGs accident took place in Chandigarh.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I request you, Sir, to suggest that the House stands for a while as a mark of respect to the memory of those who died? (*Interruption*).

Some Hon. Members: No, no. The aircraft is only missing.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am sorry. Let us hope they all survive.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The aircraft is missing.

Mr. Speaker: Yes; let us still hope that there might be some survivors and an enquiry would be conducted with zeal and with effort. Let us await the result that we get after the enquiry. Of course, this news has caused us great anxiety. I hope the hon. Minister would give us further news as early as possible when he gets it.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Yes, Sir.

17.11 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, February, 19, 1964/*Magha* 30, 1885 (*Saka*).

GMGIPND—RS—2099 (Ai) LSD—27-2-64—984